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THE

FRENCH CHRONICLE

OF

LONDON.

CRONIQUES DE LONDON,

DEPUIS

L'AN 44 HEN. III. JUSQU' À L'AN 17 EDW. III.

EDITED, FROM A MS. IN THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY,

BY

GEORGE JAMES AUNGIER.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,

BY JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON, PARLIAMENT STREET.

M.DCCCXLIV.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Manuscript from which the following Chronicle of London has been transcribed forms the latter portion of a small parchment book in octavo, preserved among the Cottonian Manuscripts (Cleopatra, A. vi.), and commences at folio 54. It is written in the old Norman French, and from the handwriting appears to have been compiled about the middle of the fourteenth century, but unfortunately no clue exists by which the name of the writer can be ascertained. The period which it embraces is from the 44th of Henry III. to the 17th of Edward III., and at the commencement of each year are recorded the names of the mayors and sheriffs of London.

The following are the principal Manuscripts of which the Editor has availed himself in making his notes, as more particularly relating to the city of London during the same period.

1. The Liber de Antiquis Legibus. This manuscript is the earliest volume in the archives of the city of London. It commences at Michaelmas 1188, and is continued to the year 1272 (1 Ric. I.—1 Edw. I.); and, besides other matters of great interest relating to the city, gives the names of the successive mayors and sheriffs, or the custodes of the city when the constitution of the corporation was suspended. A copy, made in the 17th century, is preserved in the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts. (MS. Harl. 690.) A partial transcript is also in MS. Cantab. Trin. Coll. inter MSS. Gal. O. x. 3. Mr. Hunter in the Appendix to the last Report of the Record Commission, p. 465, has given a full description of this valuable manuscript, from a transcript made by order of the Commissioners.

2. Additional MS. No. 5444, in Brit. Mus. This manuscript,

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embracing a period of 124 years, viz. from 1195 to 1316 (6 Ric. I.—10 Edw. II.), also gives the dates of the election of mayors and sheriffs of the city of London, and in some instances when they died. A note in a modern hand says, "It seems to have been a sort of chronicle or register of the more remarkable transactions of the kingdom kept by the town clerk or register of the city of London, and to have had many of the particulars entered at the very time they happened." That the compiler, whoever he was, had access to the best and most authentic information, is obvious. This manuscript, itself of modern date, was transcribed from one of the Cottonian MSS. (Otho, B. III.) for the use of John Bridges, Esq. The original manuscript perished in the flames in 1731. It is similar to the Liber de Antiquis Legibus. Extracts from this MS. may be found in MS. Bibl. Hargrave, No, 179, f. 257.

It is the intention of the Camden Society to publish these two valuable Manuscripts, to be edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

3. MS. Lansdowne, No. 558. The portion of this manuscript relating to the city commences at folio 203, and gives the names of the mayors, sheriffs, aldermen (with the names of the wards over which they presided), coroners, and chamberlains of the city from 4 Edw. I. to 14 Edw. II. according to the iters made at the Tower of London.*

4. MSS. Harleian 472 and 1049. These two manuscripts give a description of the armorial bearings of the mayors and sheriffs of London from the earliest period to the end of the 17th century. The former is by William Smith, Rouge-Dragon. A copy, made by the author in 1605, is in the possession of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.; and another in the collection of Thomas Willement, Esq. F.S.A.

5. MS. Arundel, No. xix. in Coll. Arm. This manuscript contains one of those chronicles of London which it was usual for the more intelligent citizens to keep in the 15th century. It is a parchment book in folio, and was once the property of Robert Hare, a diligent antiquary of the 16th century, whose MS. collections are partly in the library of the College of Arms, and partly in that of Caius College, Cambridge. The first part contains the succession of sheriffs and provosts from the beginning of the

* In a list of all the iters from the time between Henry II. and Edward I. London is only twice or thrice mentioned. (Madox, Hist. Exchequ.)

reign of William Rufus, of wardens and bailiffs from Richard I., and then the "meyers" and "the shireves of London" from the same time to 1465. The three last leaves contain a continuation of the mayors and sheriffs from 1461 to 1475, with additions as far as 1533, perhaps by "Jhon Wrygtynton," who has written his name at the beginning of the book, as it appears when reversed. The same hand has written historical notes, from 1421 to 1522, beneath several pages of the chronicle.*

A desire to render the following pages more attractive to the general reader, has induced the editor to insert more copious notes than was perhaps required, but this will be readily excused as the MS. is written in a language somewhat difficult to be generally understood.

The period at which this chronicle commences was one of the most eventful in the annals of history. Through the wars between Henry III. and the turbulent barons, London at this time was divided into two parties; the aldermen and the principal citizens were devoted to the King, but the mayor and the populace openly declared for the Barons. The consequences to the city amidst the distractions of this unfortunate reign may easily be imagined; and to particularize at any length all the numerous extortions and oppressions inflicted by Henry would occupy too much space. False charges were repeatedly made against the citizens, for the purpose of exacting money;† exorbitant sums were demanded for purchasing the king's good will and for the granting of charters, no less than nine of which were, at various times, signed by the king; though, except in a few trivial particulars, they were merely confirmatory of ancient rights and privileges which had been conferred and enjoyed before. Indeed, the very fact of these numerous confirmations clearly shews the want of all principles of justice and regular government. It was a government under which, as is justly observed by Hume, "laws seemed to lose their validity unless often renewed." On frivolous pretences the liberties of the city were seized upon by the king's ministers, and a custos appointed, the mayors and principal citizens were imprisoned and degraded, and forced to pay large sums for their ransoms; the citizens all the while protesting against any arbitrary inquisitions upon

* Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. in the College of Arms, privately printed by Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, p. 27.

† Fabyan, p. 7. Matth. Paris, *passim*.

the charges affected to be made against them, and demanding to be tried by jury and the laws and customs of the city.* Talliages were employed at discretion, and with or without a pretence; though this tax was only legally demandable from *demesne* tenants, which the citizens clearly were not. No occasion, says Matthew Paris, was suffered to pass by, however ridiculous, for soliciting *presents;* and if any refused they did not fail to be reminded of the omission. In short, schemes of begging, borrowing, and pillaging, were carried on with such unremitting zeal and assiduity, that the citizens, never cordially affected to Henry's government, at last contracted such a thorough hatred of that monarch, and indignation at his measures, that they never ceased, throughout the troubles of his reign, to render the most active assistance to those barons who were leagued against him, until at last the nation was released from the heavy burthen of its monarch by his death.†

On Edward I.'s accession to the throne, his first care was to adjust upon a firm basis the shattered constitution, and thoroughly to revise the civil administration of the realm; improvements so great, that they have justly gained Edward the title of the English Justinian. To revert, however, more particularly to the city of London, Edward, it appears, after his return from Palestine, thought it requisite, by way of showing his determination to repress the disgraceful disorders which had been so common in the preceding reign, and until some violent dissensions which had arisen about the choice of a mayor could be appeased, instantly to appoint a custos over the city.‡ Having manifested by this rigorous measure what his resolution was, upon the election being finally decided, he restored to the citizens their franchise.§ The city incurred the king's displeasure through the behaviour of Sir Gregory de Rokesley,‖ in consequence of which the king again seized the franchise into his own hands, and appointed a custos, and a period of more than twelve years elapsed before the city liberties were restored, and then not without the payment of a large fine for the concession.¶ The city, however, was never afterwards in this

* Fabyan. Liber de Antiquis Legibus. Hist. Exchequ. p. 711.

† Matth. Paris. Flor. Wigorn. Hist. Wike's Chron.

‡ See Chron. p. 10, and note.

§ Fabyan.

‖ See Chronicle, pp. 19, 20.

¶ Liber Niger, f. 24.

reign molested in its rights. The reign of Edward I. it is said, must be viewed as the transition era, at the close of which we enter into the *second period* of the history of the city.*

The sceptre was now transmitted from the powerful hand of Edward to that of his feeble-minded son Edward II. Throughout the troubled fortunes of this unhappy monarch the city seems to have experienced the most sudden changes of favour and persecution, according as his moments of fear or exultation predominated; and if a charter of confirmation or protection was granted at one time it was sure to be violated at another, on an emergency occurring, when such violation appeared safe or profitable. The citizens submitted to various exactions in the way of forced loans and benevolences, in order to preserve their privileges from yet greater violation, by unjust talliages, and other impositions. On the whole, however, we may judge from the circumstance of the city having been, on an occasion of a general conscription, required to provide five times more men than any other city, that its relative wealth and influence had risen to a very high ascendancy.†

The reign of Edward III. began with the most auspicious indications of royal regard and protection; for in the very first year an important charter was granted, not only confirming in the most ample manner those of his predecessors, but adding many immunities of peculiar value to the citizens.‡ The chronicle during this reign is chiefly taken up with accounts of the king's wars abroad.

The city of London, properly so called, consisted of that part anciently *within the walls*, together with that termed *the Liberties*, which immediately surround them. The Liberties are incompassed by an irregular line, called the *Line of Separation*, which is the boundary line between them and the county of Middlesex. Their superficial extent does not exceed three hundred acres; their boundaries are marked by *the Bars*, which formerly consisted of posts and chains, but are now marked by lofty stone obelisks, bearing the city arms, which may be seen—eastward, in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Bishopsgate Street; northward, in Goswell Street, at the end of Fan Alley, and in St. John's Street; and westward, at Middle

* Municipal Report, p. 8. † Tho. Walsingham.

‡ Rot. Cart. 1 Edw. III. m. 5. See Chronicle, p. 59.

Row, Holborn; while at the western end of Fleet Street the boundary is the stone gateway called Temple Bar.*

The city of London (as well London within the walls as the liberties without the walls) has been divided from time immemorial into wards, bearing nearly the same relation to the city that the hundred anciently did to the shire. Each ward is for certain purposes a distinct jurisdiction. The organization of the existing municipal constitution of the city is, and has always been, as far as can be traced, entirely founded upon the ward system. The number of wards, which in 1285 has been stated to have been twenty-four, was, by the division of Farringdon Ward into two wards in the 17th of Richard II. augmented to twenty-five; and when, in 1550, the liberties of the borough of Southwark were granted to the city, they were constituted a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without †; and this number has continued ever since. Of these wards, exclusively of the last-mentioned, thirteen are on the east, and twelve on the west, side of Walbrook, and are subdivided into several precincts, each of which returns one common councilman; the total number of precincts being two hundred and thirty-six.

London is not mentioned in Domesday; but the charter of William the Conqueror, granted some time previous to the year 1070, recognises the city as a subsisting community. The charter is addressed to the Bishop "William," and to the *Portgerefa*, or chief magistrate, afterwards the mayor, and to all the *Burhwaras*, the burghers of the city.

The style of the corporation of the city of London has been much varied at different periods. The members composing it are designated as the portgerefa and burhwaras or burghers; citizens of London; citizens of the city of London; men of London; barons and citizens of London; barons of London; the king's barons of the city of London; mayor and citizens of London; mayor and communitas of the city of London; mayor and men of

* Strictly speaking, London is still confined within its ancient bounds, and the limits of the corporate jurisdiction of the city; but, as a continuity of buildings has connected it with all the neighbouring villages and hamlets, the name is, in common usage, given to them all collectively, their respective proper names being no more than subdivisions of one great metropolis.

† By act of common council, passed 28th May, 4 Edw. VI.

the city of London; mayor, aldermen, and other citizens; mayor, aldermen, and communitas; mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty: and lastly, mayor and commonalty and citizens: which last is the style now employed.

The entire civil government of London is vested, by successive charters of the English sovereigns, in its own corporation, or body of citizens; confirmed, for the last time, by a charter passed in the 23d of George II. As then settled the corporation consists of the lord mayor, twenty-six aldermen, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, the common council-men of the several wards, and the livery; assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common serjeant, comptroller, city remembrancer, town clerk, and various other officers.

Richard I., ere his departure from his kingdom in 1191, is said to have bestowed upon the city of London the honourable privilege of being under the government of a mayor, instead of a portreeve as heretofore. It is, however, more probable that this was rather the confirmation of a choice made by the citizens full two years before; since the election of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the draper of London Stone, as mayor, is always represented in the city records as having taken place in 1189. Before this period the functions of the mayor were executed by the portreve, portgrave, meaning sheriff of the port, also called provost or bailiff. Stowe says the word portgrave is a Saxon word; "Port signifying a city, grave in the Saxon or Teutonic or Almain tongue *comes*, a count or earl; sounding the earl of the city. Whence the honour due to a count, as well in the king's presence as elsewhere in London, was due to this chief officer while he was in his office; and thence is the reason of the sword being carried before him."*

The mayoralty was first given in terms to the citizens by the fifth charter of King John, dated 9th of May, in the 16th year of his reign. He is said to have been ever assiduous in courting the attachment of the Londoners, hoping to find in them a firm bulwark against the incroachments of his patriotic barons. The city received at his hands no less than five charters confirmatory of their former privileges, and memorable for the restoration of the sheriffwick, as well as for the first specific grant of the mayoralty; rights

* It is said that the lord mayor of London, representing the common law portreeve, was anciently considered as a member of Parliament, by virtue of his office, and without any special election. (Edinburgh Review, vol. xxxvi. p. 331.)

which had been wrested from the citizens at various periods since the Conquest.*

Notwithstanding that the citizens had the free election of the mayoralty granted them by the charters of King John and Henry III. yet we find instances of the mayor being appointed by the king, without such election. In 14 Edw. II. the mayoralty being then in the king's hands, *per considerationem curiæ*, that is, on a judgment given in the king's court, he constituted Sir Robert de Kendall to do and execute all things appertaining to the office of mayoralty. Also in the 17th year of the same reign, the office of the mayoralty being in the king's hands for certain causes, the king by his writ committed it to Nicholas Farindon during pleasure, and commanded the aldermen, &c. to be obedient to him as mayor.†

When the city fell under the king's displeasure, and the mayor was removed, a custos or seneschal was generally appointed, not however for a year or any set time, but merely during the king's pleasure. In 1265, when the city lost its liberties, and the mayor and principal citizens were imprisoned for fortifying the city in favour of the barons, the king appointed Sir Hugh Fitz Otho as custos of the city, under the appellation of seneschal.‡ After a lapse of four years, during which period several custodes were appointed,§ the city finally recovered its liberties through the intercession of Prince Edward, and again elected their mayors until in the year

* When King John, by the charter abovementioned, granted a mayor to the city of London, it was stipulated that he should be presented for approval either to the king or his justice; but, this condition having occasioned great expense and inconvenience, the citizens in 37 Henry III. obtained a new charter, empowering them to present their mayor to the "Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster," when the king should not be there; and before those judges he is still sworn. From this originated the procession to Westminster, where the king's palace was situated. As the judges sat within the royal house, the citizens had alike to repair thither, whether they presented their chief magistrate to the king in person, or to his representative in the Exchequer. To fulfil this duty, they were accustomed to take their way on horseback, until Sir John Norman, the mayor in 1452, resolved to go by water. For this purpose a stately barge was built at his private expense, and the twelve principal companies imitated his example. This alteration, says Fabyan, proving highly advantageous to the watermen, they made a ballad in praise of the mayor, beginning, "Row the boat, Norman, row to thy lemman." The water pageant has, with few exceptions, been ever since continued.

† See Chronicle, p. 34, note, 11. 17. ‡ Ibid. p. 8. § Ibid. p. 9, note.

1285, when Sir Gregory de Rokesley, the then mayor, refusing to appear at the Tower before the king's justices, conceiving himself not bound to go out of the city, the mayoralty together with the liberties of the city were again seized into the king's hands; and, after the city had been some months without a mayor, Sir Ralph de Sandwich and Sir John le Breton * were appointed custodes,† who continued in that office until 1298, when Henry Waleis was elected and served as mayor, and after him Elias Russell for the two following years.‡ In 1232, Sir John Blount is said to have been appointed custos, although called mayor in the chronicle, and he continued to hold the office until 1306, when, upon his accompanying the king's son to the wars, four custodes were, in obedience to the king's command, chosen by the city. In 1 Edw. II. the same Sir John Blount was again appointed custos; but from that year downward, except in 1391, (15 Ric. II.) when the mayor of London, incurring the king's displeasure, was sent a prisoner to Windsor Castle, and a custos appointed, the office of mayor has continued in constant succession, only the election appears sometimes to have been guided by the king's nomination. In 1326 Edward III. by his charter granted (inter alia) that the liberties and franchises of the city should not after that time be seized into the king's hands for any other cause but treason and rebellion shewed by the whole city.§

In the year 1354, Edward III. granted to the city the right of having gold and silver maces, "silvered or garnished," carried before their principal officers, and it was probably at this period that their chief magistrate was entitled "Lord Mayor;" a conjecture which receives corroboration from the circumstance of that officer being rated as an *earl* under the levies of the capitation tax in 1379; at the same time the aldermen were rated as *barons*.‖ It may be as well to observe that the mayor and chamberlain were formerly one and the same person, as we find that Sir Gregory de Rokesley,

* The custos sometimes had extraordinary powers over the city to chastise it. When Sir John Breton, abovementioned, was appointed to that office he had the power of amercing and chastising the aldermen and sheriffs of the city and their servants if they were disobedient. (Rot. Pat. 25 Edw. 1. pt. 2, m. 9.)

† See Chron. p. 19. et seq.

‡ Ibid. p. 25—27.

§ Rot. Cart. 1 Edw. III. m. 5.

‖ In the year 1451 or 1452 Godfrey Fielding, mercer, the then lord mayor, was made a *privy councillor* by Henry VI.; this is the earliest instance of a person of his rank being advanced to such an honour.

mayor, was called chamberlain. When Henry Waleis during his mayoralty in 1298 went to Lincoln upon private business, he appointed William de Bethonia and Geffrey de Norton to officiate for him as chamberlain of the city during his absence. It also appears that the mayor supplied the office of coroner, under the name of chamberlain of the city.* In 12 Edw. II. it was directed by letters patent that the chamberlain should be appointed by the commonalty of the city, and be removed according to the will of the same commonalty.

The next title of dignity in the city, ealderman or alderman, is of Saxon origin. They are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards under the lord mayor's jurisdiction; and originally held their aldermanries either by inheritance or purchase; at which time the wards changed their names as often as their governors or aldermen.†

There is no trace when the term alderman was first applied to the presidents of the London gilds ‡ or wards; the probability is, that it was introduced after the conquest. The denomination was common in the Saxon times to various judicial dignities and officers, from the highest to the lowest rank, but there is no record of it as applied to the heads of *particular districts* in London during that period. There is reason to believe that, although Fabyan asserts that they were first chosen in the twenty-fifth year of Henry III., the appellation was used in that sense during the reign of Henry II. Alfred, we find, appointed *one* alderman to have jurisdiction over *all* London.§ In Athelstane's reign, the aldermen are not mentioned amongst the civic authorities who met for the purpose of passing penal regulations for the good government of the city. Neither the Conqueror nor any of his immediate successors mention them in the early charters; but we find the presidents of *socs* (an ancient name for the ward jurisdiction) called in Henry I.'s charter *barons*. Perhaps the earliest

* Liber B. f. 3, 9, et seq. in Archiv. Civit. London.

† When the term *wards* was first used they were not called by their present names, but as the ward of such and such an alderman, in the same way as the gilds were denominated. In the time of Edward I. they began to be called by their present *district* names. (Records in Madox's Hist. Exch. pp. 562, 708, 709, 738, 739, 741. Madox's Firma Burgi. Hundred Rolls, 1 Edw. I. See Chronicle, p. 6, n. §.)

‡ A gild was an association of men who contributed for political purposes to a joint stock: from the Saxon "Gildan," to pay. (Spelman's Glossary, 1687. "Geldum.")

§ Saxon Chron. A.D. 886.

mention by name of these functionaries (for it is possible that they are the *barons* noticed in the charter of Henry I.) is found in the volume entitled, "De Antiquis Legibus," considered as authority, and containing various historical entries concerning or noticing the aldermen. They are first mentioned in the reign of Henry II. as presiding over gilds, some of which were territorial, and others mercantile.* In the reign of Henry III. *aldermanries* had become a common term for a civic district comprised within a leet jurisdiction, as well in London as in other cities. The aldermen continued to be annually elected until 28 Edw. III. when an ordinance was passed by the King in council to render them irremoveable without cause, a regulation which was afterwards established on a more legal basis by a statute passed in 17 Ric. II. and which has ever since continued. They constitute a second part of the city legislature when assembled in a corporate capacity; and exercise an executive power in their respective wards.†

The office of sheriff, i. e. *shire-reve*, governor of the shire or county, is an office of great antiquity, trust, and authority. The Sheriffs were formerly called bailiffs, and were judges of themselves in their courts of personal pleas. In the hustings they were not judges alone, but also executors.‡ The lord mayor and citizens of London have the shrievalty of London and Middlesex in fee by charter,§ and two sheriffs are annually elected by them, for whom they are to be answerable.‖

Of the officers associated with the corporation in the city government, the principal is the recorder; the chamberlain, common serjeant, town clerk, city comptroller, and city remembrancer are next in rank. Their duties will generally be sufficiently indicated by their designations. There are various other inferior city officers.

The following description of old London and her inhabitants, during the period embraced by the chronicle, an era in every respect as important as any in our annals, may not be thought uninteresting:—

* Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 26.

† Noorthouck, pp. 84, 535. Maitland, vol. i. p. 181. Strype's Stowe, b. v. p. 81.

‡ Strype's Stowe's Survey, ii. 89.

§ It is remarkable that in the charters granted to the city of London by Henry II., Richard I. and in the first charter of King John, no mention whatever is made of the sheriffwick.

‖ There are many city ordinances directing and regulating in what manner the office of sheriff shall be conducted in London; and some of the regulations are ordained on pain of dismissal in case of disobedience.

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Proceeding eastward along the Strand,* the visitor in the 14th century would approach the outer barrier of the city, which marked the extent of its liberties; and which, from the adjoining magnificent house of the Templars, was named Temple Bar. Passing this barrier, which from the name constantly used in old documents seems to have been merely a bar, he would enter Fleet Street, at this period not devoted to any particular trade, but abounding in shops, and surrounded by a populous neighbourhood; then, passing on the right hand the noble convent of the White Friars, he approached, not a broad street, but a river, tolerably broad, and with a very rapid current, from whence was derived its name, the Fleet,† and which at this period was crowded with small vessels laden chiefly with lime and charcoal, and bound to the wharfs which extended as far as Battle Bridge, now called King's Cross. Crossing Fleet Bridge, he would now enter Ludgate Street; and, passing on the right hand the large convent of the Blackfriars, whose fine gardens extended down to the Thames, he crossed the draw-bridge that spanned the wide city ditch, and, passing beneath King Lud's gate, entered the city. There the wide street of Ludgate opened to his view the west front of London's chief ornament, St. Paul's church. Quitting this noble structure, and passing along the church-yard, which was

* At a very early period, the *Strand* it appears formed a part of the banks of the Thames, and remained *as a strand* after all other parts in the vicinity of the growing London had lost their native character and appearance. In 1315 it is stated that the footway at the entrance of Temple Bar, and from thence to the Palace of Westminster, was so bad that the feet of horses, and rich and poor men, received constant damage, particularly in the rainy season; at the same time the footway was interrupted by *thickets and bushes*. The sites of two of the bridges in the line of the Strand at that period are marked out and preserved by the names given to the lanes through which their channels found way,—Ivy-bridge Lane and Strand-bridge-Lane, opposite the end of Newcastle Street. (Knight's London.)

† The Fleet has its origin in the high grounds of that most beautiful of heaths, Hampstead; nor did its waters for some centuries belie the place of their birth. From Hampstead it passed by Kentish Town, Camden Town, and the old church of St. Pancras, towards Battle Bridge, in the neighbourhood of which place an anchor is said to have been found, from which it is inferred, that vessels must have anciently passed from the Thames so far up the river. It next directed its course past Bagnigge Wells and the House of Correction, towards the valley at the back of Mount Pleasant, Warner Street, and Saffron Hill, and so to the bottom of Holborn. Here it received the waters of the Old Bourne (whence the name Holborn), which rose near Middle Row, and the channel of which forms the sewer of Holborn Hill to this day.

open for passengers during the day, the spectator would enter the "West Chepe," a wide and almost triangular area, formed by the street now called Cheapside; and a field named in old records the Crownsild, which seems to have extended along the southern side near the top, and also included part of what is now Paternoster Row. In the midst of this vacant space stood the Standard, an ancient stone cross; and around it were stands, where the sellers of fish and vegetables, and the butchers from the neighbouring shambles, in blue frocks, and holding pole-axes, sold their wares;* while the houses and shops that surrounded this market-place were inhabited by the goldsmiths, the pepperers, the mercers, and the linen-armourers. Although the shops were unglazed, and the expensive fittings-up of modern times unknown, still West-Chepe, even at this period, is said to have presented a splendid appearance.† Proceeding eastward along West-Chepe, the graceful cross of Queen Alianor, at the top of Wood Street, appeared; then the handsome church of St. Mary-le-Bow; and lower, on the opposite side, the chapel of St. Thomas of Acons; and further on, Serne's-tower.‡ On the site of the present Mansion-house was the Stocks-market, a smaller and inferior market to that of West-Chepe; and beyond, Cornhill, for centuries the mart for clothing and household furniture, from the convenience of its situation to the braziers of Lothbury, the great manufacturers of kitchen utensils, and the tailors and linen-armourers of Coleman

* In the time of Henry III. the inquest of the Ward of Chepe present, "that from the ancient days of the kingdom, the people were accustomed to hold a market in West Chepe, as of corn, bread, fish, vegetables, flesh, and many other kinds of merchandise; but that Henry Waleis, who was mayor, ejected almost all from the fair, to the injury of the king, the city, and the whole community." In consequence of their representation, we find that the market was soon after restored.

† The Cheapside of the present day, and the "West-Chepe" of the 14th century, is not merely altered in name; the high footpath, supported by huge piles of wood, is replaced by a smooth pavement; the picturesque dwellings, with their acute and quaintly carved gables and overhanging stories, have made way for uninteresting lines of brickwork; "the greate cross" has been demolished; and the "great conduite" is no more. It takes its name from the Saxon word *Chepe*, signifying a market, and was called "West-Chepe," to distinguish it from another market called "East-Chepe."

‡ Serne's Tower, in Bucklersbury, was a royal mansion. Edward III., in the 18th year of his reign, probably from its vicinity to Lombard Street, made it his exchange for bullion. In 1358 he gave the same tower to his free chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster. (Stowe.)

Street and the adjacent parts, the exclusive makers of both linen and woollen clothing; and Lombard Street, then the residence of foreign merchants. The line along Lombard Street and West-Chepe was the chief road through the city; and, on account of its width, its noble appearance, and the wealth of its inhabitants, it became the highway along which every procession to the tournament, to the coronation, or to the royal funeral, passed. The second road through the city seems to have been the only way in Saxon times; it led along Old Fish Street, where, until the 14th century, the chief fish-market was held, along Watheling Street, passing Tower Royal * into Candlewick Street, for so many centuries the residence of the wealthy drapers, who seem to have been bound by strong ties to a spot placed beneath the protection of their patroness St. Mary Bothaw, and close beside the highly valued "London Stone." † Next was Eastcheap, the old Saxon market, celebrated from the time of Fitz-Stephen to the

* Tower Royal, now inhabited by speculating merchants, derives its designation from being the site of a fortress of impregnable strength; but by whom built is not known. During the turbulent and eventful reign of King Stephen, it was occupied as a stronghold for himself and his Flemish mercenaries; and, although in the present day scarcely a sound of the busy metropolis can be heard, at that period it echoed with the loud neighing of the war-horse, the heavy tread of the mail-clad warrior, and the din and clash of arms. During the reign of Richard II., according to Stowe, it was called the Queen's Wardrobe.

† The recorded history of "London Stone" reaches beyond the Conquest. According to Stowe, it is mentioned as a land-mark in a list of rents belonging to Christ Church in Canterbury, at the end of "a fair written Gospel book," given to that foundation by the West Saxon king Athelstane, who reigned from 925 to 941. Camden, with great probability, considers this famous Stone, which still remains within a niche placed against the south wall of St. Swithin's church in Cannon Street, as the central *Miliarium*, or mile-stone, similar to that in the Forum at Rome, from which the chief British high roads radiated, and the distances on them were reckoned. It stood anciently on the south side of Candlewyke Street (Cannon Street), pitched upright near the channel or kennel, according to Stowe, who adds, that it was "fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence the wheels be broken and the stone itself unshaken." It is now reduced, judging from what may be seen of it, to much less than its original size. We owe the preservation of this ancient and venerable relic to Mr. Thomas Maiden, of Sherbourn Lane, printer, who, it is said, when St. Swithin's Church was about to undergo a repair in 1798, prevailed on the parish officers to consent that the stone should be placed where it still remains, after it had been doomed to destruction as a nuisance. (Knight's London.)

days of Lydgate, for the abundance and variety of the provisions sold there. This street communicated with New Fish Street, where at this period a very large market, both for fresh and salt fish, was held, and which joined the bridge, which at this time, and for centuries after, was thickly crowded with houses. The more eastern parts of the city never seem to have been remarkable for trade. A large number of foreigners, basket makers, and wire drawers, were about this time, according to Stowe, located in Blanche-Appleton Court, near Leadenhall Street; and we also find that many artisans, employed in the inferior trades, dwelt round about. At the east end of the city was the Tower, called by Fitz-Stephen the "Palatine Tower."

But if the eastern part of London could not vie in wealth and importance with West-Chepe, in the number and splendour of its conventual establishments it yielded to none. The priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by queen Maud, consort of Hen. I. in the year 1108, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, and said to be the wealthiest in England, stood just within Aldgate; not far distant was the house of the nuns of St. Clare, brought into England by Blanche Queen of Navarre, who was wife to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, about A.D. 1293; and near that the convent of the "Fratres Sancti Crucis," which has given its name to Crutched Friars; and the abbey founded by King Edward III. of St. Mary of Grace, near the Tower, after he had encountered a tempest at sea. In Bishopsgate Street was the priory of the nuns of St. Helen; on the site of Spitalfields Church was the great hospital of St. Mary Spital, founded by Walter Brune, citizen of London, and Rosia his wife, in 1235; while just withinside the city wall rose the equally noble foundation of Simon Fitz-Mary, sheriff of London in 1246, the hospital or priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem, afterwards converted into a house or hospital for the reception of lunatics.

Returning to the foot of the bridge, to the west, close by the water-side, the stockfishmongers had their dwellings; close beside, were the large warehouses, and stone hall, and tall watch-tower, of the merchants of the Steel-yard;* next, the stately mansion of Cold Harbour; and then the great stone houses of the merchants of the Vintry, and their extensive quay, crowded with shipping; further on, Queenhithe, a large public wharf for

* For many particulars relating to the Steel-yard and its merchants see Strype's Stowe's and Pennant's Account of London.

salt and corn; then a series of wharfs; and at the west angle of the city wall arose two well fortified castles, Baynard's Castle and the Tower of Montfichet.* Beyond were the gardens of the Blackfriars convent, the mouth of the Fleet, the ancient palace of Bridewell, an occasional royal residence even from the Conquest, and the garden of the Whitefriars and the Temple. The western liberties of the city seem to have been very populous. The space between Fleet Street and Holborn was inhabited chiefly by smiths and tanners; on each side of the river Fleet were the wharfs of the lime-burners, and dealers in charcoal and sea-coal.† The butchers dwelt nearly on the site of Newgate Market; and turners of beads, and scribes, both in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane and of Paternoster Row.

Like the north-eastern, the north-western quarter was crowded with religious houses. On the spot where that most excellent establishment Christ's Hospital now stands, was the noble and richly-endowed house of the Grey Friars, with its splendid church, inferior in size and grandeur to the metropolitan cathedral alone, beneath whose lofty and fretted roof four queens,‡ and other persons of rank almost innumerable, reposed amid

* Baynard's Castle was built by a nobleman named Baynard, a follower of the Conqueror. In 1198 it came into the possession of Robert FitzWalter, who played a conspicuous part in the barons' wars in the time of King John, and was "castilian and banner bearer of London." Castle Baynard Ward derives its name from this celebrated building. The Tower of Montfichet was built by a nobleman named "Le Sire Mountfichet," also a follower of the Conqueror. It was totally destroyed about the year 1276.

† The historiographers of the city of London relate, that about the close of the reign of King Edward I. the trades of that city, which required much fuel, first began to use sea-coal, such as dyers, brewers, &c. against which practice several of the nobility, gentry, and others, complained to the king, as being a public nuisance, when he granted a commission of inquiry into the same: in consequence of which he issued a severe proclamation against the use of sea-coals, under the penalty of fines, &c. Those trades, however, finding the scarcity and price of wood-fuel daily increasing, found it their interest to make use of sea-coal; and, notwithstanding this prohibition, they soon after were under the necessity of being supplied with that fuel from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the Parliament Roll of 15 and 16 Edward II. is a petition relating to this article of Richard del Hurst of London, who prays for payment of 10s. for the sea-coal (carboun de meer) ordered for the coronation feast of Edward II. (Rot. Parl. i. 405.)

‡ Margaret wife of Edward I., Isabella wife of Edward II., Joan queen of Scots, daughter of Edward II., and Isabella queen of Man. There was, besides, the heart of a fifth queen, Alianor, wife of Henry III. and also the heart of king Edward II. See the Register of all the inscriptions existing in this church, temp. Hen. VIII. printed in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. V.

the escutcheoned pomp of departed greatness. Near it the wealthy priory and hospital of St. Bartholomew, founded by the pious Rahere, and endowed by the virtuous Queen Maud; and, just beyond, the munificence of Sir Walter Manny, a few years after, founded the Carthusian Priory, which now bears the name of the Charter House. To the north, just within the city gate, was the Saxon foundation of St. Martin's, well named "le Grand," from its large and abundant privileges. Withoutside the gate was the mansion of the Duke of Britany, which has given its name to Little Britain, while from thence to the wide moor of Finsbury the numerous streets and alleys were occupied by the lower orders of artificers—curriers, bowyers, and bowstring makers.

Such was London—the "lady of the kingdoms"—the modern Tyre, during the fourteenth century; and if it might scarcely be recognised by the inhabitants of the present day, far less would its suburbs. To the west and the north wide tracts of forest land, covering that large space on which in late years a complete town has been built; to the east a succession of moors and green marshes; while, nearer at hand, there was the stately palace of Westminster, rising from the water's edge, with the adjoining convent and abbey, standing almost alone. Then the hermitage of Charing, looking toward the noble mansion of the Archbishop of York, now Whitehall;* and the Leper House of St. Giles, literally "in the fields," and the simple church of St. Martin, with its equally appropriate title, and the meadow land, and gentle slopes, intersected by the rapid Fleet, which extended from St. Giles-in-the-Fields to the Elm-trees, on the western side of Smithfield. Due northward arose the stately mansion of the Knights of St. John, a palace of size and splendour, and beside it the priory of the nuns of Clerkenwell, founded A. D. 1100 by Jordan Briset, a knight or baron. Beyond, the little

* Whitehall, or rather the palace, for that name was unknown until after Wolsey's time, was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, the eminent but persecuted Justiciary of England, during the reign of Henry III. He bequeathed it to the convent of Black Friars in Holborn, and they sold it to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, in 1248. From that time it was called York House, and remained for nearly three centuries the residence of the prelates of that see. The last archiepiscopal owner was Wolsey. Fiddes, in his Life of that prelate, says he built a great part of York House, and it has been supposed that among these erections a "White Hall, properly so called, was erected by Wolsey, and obtained its name from the freshness of its appearance, when compared with the ancient buildings of York House;" and hence the origin of the present appellation.

village of Iseldune (Islington) peeped from the surrounding woods; nearer, but more to the east, was the village of Hochestone (Hoxton), amid cornfields and windmills; then the green moorlands of Finsburie, with the holy well of St. Agnes, and, close adjoining, the priory of the nuns of Haliwell, founded before 1127 by Roger Fitz-Gelran. From hence the eye ranged over wide tracts of meadow land to the grey tower of the distant church of Stibenhede (Stepney), while the massive keep of the Tower and the spires of St. Katharine closed the view. Although each successive generation brought alterations, there were comparatively few important additions for full two centuries. During the fifteenth the erection of Guildhall, which until then was a mean and low building, in Aldermanbury, (a site known by that name in the year 1189): the opening of Moorgate, and the planting of Moorfields; the building of many of the city companies' halls, and that beautiful row of houses which extended along the upper south side of Westchepe, between Bread Street and the Cross, called "Goldsmiths'-row," built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, and sheriff in 1491, were the chief improvements. In the following century London fell far below her ancient splendour; and the fire of London in the seventeenth only completed the ruin which the sixteenth century had begun.

The following slight sketch of some of the principal Companies will enable us to judge, in some measure, of the extent of our early commerce.

The first among the city gilds, which from the reign of Edward III. came to be called Livery Companies, in consequence of their assuming a distinctive dress or livery, were the Pepperers of Soper's Lane, the most wealthy and enterprising of the London merchants. Although not incorporated until the reign of Edward III. when they changed their name to that of "Grocers," the gild was certainly in existence long before, as the Pepperers are mentioned as a fraternity among the gilds amerced in the reign of Henry II. for being adulterine, that is, set up without the king's special licence. Half a century later we find the Pepperers filling the first civic offices. Their chief places of residence were Soper's Lane, now Queen Street, and Westchepe; and even after the rise of the Mercers, who, toward the close of this century, (1393.) monopolised the silk trade, the Grocers, as importers of spices and dry-saltery, continued to number among their fraternity the most illustrious merchants of London. Although the antiquity of the Mercers as

a metropolitan gild may be traced back at least to 1172, it was not until the fifteenth century that they took their station among the merchants; and, from being the mere retailers of the more costly and delicate wares of the Grocers, outstripped them in their career of enterprise, and became the first city company.

Superior in antiquity and next in importance, the dealers in the manufactured staples of England, the Drapers, may be placed. Although not incorporated in their present form until 1439, still they must have existed as a gild even from Saxon times. The very site chosen by these cloth-merchants shows their antiquity, for it was in the most important quarter of Saxon London, Candlewyck Street, the ancient high road through the city. The first mayor of London, he whom the citizens declared should alone rule over them, was Henry Fitz-Alwyn, of "Londenestane," the draper, a person noble by birth. The Drapers have the honour to reckon the founders of several noble families amongst their members, and more lord mayors than any of the other companies.

The gild of the Goldsmiths was incorporated in 1327; but, like the preceding companies, it had been in existence long before. The "*Gilda Auri-fabrorum*" was one of the heaviest amerced amongst the adulterine gilds in the reign of Henry II.—a proof at once of its wealth and antiquity. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the Goldsmiths appear to have been very numerous and wealthy; while in their names, Flael, (who held in demesne the ward of Aldersgate,) Frowyk, Farendone, Rokesley, we find proofs of their Saxon origin. Their residences were in the upper part of West-chepe and the lanes and streets adjoining. The charter of Edward the Third, in 1327, affords some curious particulars of this ancient craft. It is there strictly enjoined that no shop for plate or jewellery shall be kept save in Chepe.

In viewing those companies, which may be strictly termed mercantile, the fraternity anciently denominated Merchant Wine-tonners of Gascoyne—those princely importers of the wines of France, whose liberal aid was so freely given to Edward the Third, and whose names during the fourteenth century rank so high among the city worthies—claim the next place. Of a later incorporation than the other companies, their rise is said to have been more rapid than any. This fraternity was divided into two classes, viz. the "vinetarii" and the "tabernarii;" the former whereof were merchant

importers, and occupied the stately stone houses beside their wharfs at the Vintry, exchanging the salted fish and the cloth of England for the produce of the vineyards of France; the latter, retailers, who either kept taverns or cellars, were to be found in every part of London, selling their Gascoigny wines, according to Stowe, at fourpence a gallon and Rhenish at sixpence. From the names of their chief merchants—Adrian, Picard, de Valoys, Lyons—it is probable that they were mostly of Norman, and in some instances of Poitevin, extraction.

Of more genuine English parentage, but equal in wealth and enterprise, were the Fishmongers, the importers and wholesale dealers in both fresh and salt fish. Their first charter is said to date as early as the 17th of Edward I. but, like the preceding gilds, they boasted a far higher antiquity, and we find that they were among those amerced in the reign of Henry II. In 1384 the dealers in fish consisted of two communities, the Fishmongers and Stockfishmongers: the former were incorporated by patent in 1433, and the latter in 1509. This division, however, proving prejudicial to the trade in general, they were united and incorporated by letters patent granted by Henry VIII. in 1536, by the appellation of "*The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London.*" The vicinity of Old Fish Street, and of New Fish Street, were their places of residence.* The Fishmongers' Company is famous for having had thirty-eight mayors of the city of London, besides several of the most considerable and eminent merchants free of it; one of whom, Sir William Walworth, is recorded in history for his bravery in destroying with his own hand the rebel, Wat Tyler.

The Skinners and the Merchant-Taylors both received charters in the 1st of Edward III., and appear, although not equal in wealth and importance to the preceding companies, to have been large and influential fraternities. As a company the Skinners yield to few in point of antiquity. In 1395 the Skinners, who had previously been divided into two brotherhoods, one at St. Mary Spital, the other at St. Mary Bethlem, were united by Richard II. They then, and long afterwards, chiefly resided in the neighbouring parish

* According to Stowe, the houses possessed by the Fishmongers were at first but moveable boards or stalls, set out on market days for the sale of their fish; but, procuring licence to set up sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little to tall houses of three or four stories in height, whence the name of Fish Street.

of St. Mary-at-Axe, afterwards united to St. Andrew Undershaft, and which gave name to the present street called St. Mary Axe. Stryp describes them in his day to have removed thence to Bridge Row and Walworth: "the Skinners from St. Mary Pellipars, or at the Axe at Walworth," a mistake probably for Walbrook, where Skinners' Hall formerly stood.

The Merchant-Taylors' Company, anciently denominated "Tailors and Linen-Armourers," though not the first in city precedence, ranks more royal and noble personages amongst its members than any other company. (See Herbert's Livery Companies.)

It were greatly to be wished that we could obtain some glimpses of the every-day life of these fathers of our commerce. That they took no degraded place in the social community is evident from their assuming armorial bearings, from knighthood being so frequently bestowed on them, and from their magnificent housekeeping. Although we can discover few vestiges of the houses which they inhabited, yet from the accounts we possess they seem to have been noble mansions. The cellarage yet remaining beneath Gerard's Hall, the mansion of the De Gisors, proves it to have been a large and noble building; the stately house of the wealthy draper, Sir John Pounteney, Cold Harbour, became after his death the town residence of the Earls of Hereford, and is now the College of Arms; Basinghall Street derives its name from *Basings Haugh*, or *Hall*, the mansion house of the renowned and ancient family of the Basings. That in their extensive mansions these princely citizens were served "right royally," we have no reason to doubt. (See Sir Francis Palgrave's "Antient Kalendars and Inventories of the Exchequer," vol. iii. p. 219.)

It now only remains for the Editor to express his grateful thanks to those friends who have kindly assisted him in his inquiries, but more especially to Thomas Wright, Esq. for his careful revision of the proofs, and from whose superior knowledge in the old Norman-French language he has also derived much valuable and indispensable assistance.

GEORGE JAMES AUNGIER.

CRONIQUES (DE) LONDON

DEPUIS

L'AN 44 HEN. III. JUSQU'À L'AN 17 EDW. III.

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44 Hen. III.

xliiij. William fitz Richard, meir.* Henri de Coventre † et Adam Broning, vicountes.

En cele an furent deux Romeins occys en Westchepe, c'est à savoir, mestre Johan le Gras et Beisantyn, par gentz estraunges. Cele an moveit un descord parentre Sire Edward et le Counte de Gloucestre Richard, pur quey le[s] portes de Loundres furent fermez et gardez de gentz d'armez bien cynk semeygnes et plus, pur ço qe le Roy fut outre mer pur acorder ove le roy de Fraunce.‡

xlv. Le dit William, meir. Johan de Norhamtone § et Richard Pikard, vicountes.

* Arms: Quarterly ermines and ermine, a fesse counterchanged. MS. Harl. 1049, f. 24.

† Arms: Sable, a fesse arg. between three crescents argent. MS. Harl. 1049, f. 24.

‡ This quarrel is thus noticed in MS. Cott. Vitellius, A. xvi. f. 7°. "The kyng and the quene and other barons and lordes went ovyr the see into Fraunce, and there thei dwelled half a yere and more with grete honoure and love, so that he hadde no will homeward, but the lordes and comons of England treded so fayre and saide but yf he wold come home they wold chese them a newe kyng, for there was grete discorde bytwene Sir Edward the kynges sone and sir Richard Erle of Gloucestre, so that alle Englond was moeved unto werre, and so the kyng byfore Whitsontyde come into Englonde, and so to London, and he lay in the bisshoppys palice of London unto the time that it was peace throughe Englonde." See also Maitland's Hist. of London, i. 93. Lingard, iii. 127.

§ He was alderman of the ward of Aldgate. Arms: Gu. two lions rampant guardant with one head or, crowned az. tails coward. MS. Harl. 1049, f. 24.

En cele an, le nuit seint Johan dedeinz Nowel, eschaperent hors de Neugate Roger de Clere, Geffrey de Toucestre, Johan de Seint Auban, Johan de Everwik, et treis autres, e pur cele eschap fu Roger le gaoler pris et enprisonné en Neugate.

xlvi. Le dit William, meir. Phelip le Tailour et Richard de Walbrok, vicountes.

xlvij. Thomas fitz Thomas, meir.* Robert de Mounpelers et Hubert de Suffolk, vicountes.

En cele an comensa la guerre entre le roy et ses barouns pur les purveaunces d'Oxenford.† Adonk fu pris l'evesk de Hereford par les barouns.‡ Cele an fut la novele sale de Weimouster ars.§

* He served the office of mayor from 1262 to 1265 inclusive, and again in 1269. Arms: Azure, five eagles displayed argent, two, two and one, a canton ermine. MS. Harl. 1049, f. 25.

† The Provisions of Oxford, as they were called, extorted from Henry the Third by Simon de Montfort, led to a civil war which had almost subverted the government, and actually proved the ruin of many noble families. (Carte, ii. 252). In London the aldermen and some of the principal citizens were devoted to the king, but the mayor and the populace openly declared for the barons. The mayor, Thomas fitz Thomas, who had been intruded into that office, was charged that he did all his doings by means of the people calling themselves the "communia" of the city, the aldermen, &c. being little or not at all consulted, and treated as if they did not exist. Upon his re-election in the following year, it was again asserted to have been done by the same authority. (Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 77). This Fitz Thomas being a partisan of the Earl of Leicester, a convention for their mutual security had been signed by that officer and the commonalty of the city on the one part, and the earls of Leicester, Gloucester, and Derby, Hugh le Despenser, the grand justiciary, and twelve barons on the other. In the different wardmotes, every male inhabitant above twelve years of age was sworn a member of the association; a constable and marshal of the city were appointed, and orders were given, that, at the sound of the great bell at St. Paul's, all should assemble in arms, and obey the authority of their officers. Lingard, iii. 134.

‡ Peter de Egeblaunch, or Egueblank, a Frenchman, elected 24 Aug. 1240. He was drawn out of his cathedral by Thomas Turbervill and others, and sent to the castle of Erdesley. His treasure was spoiled, and his canons imprisoned. "Thus," says Stowe (Annales, p. 192), "were Frenchmen served through the lande where they might be found by those that were on the barons' part." He died 27 Nov. 1268.

§ This event is thus recorded in the Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 73b. (MS. Harl. 639). "Anno eodem (1262) septimo die Februar. combust. sunt proprio igne suo parva aula domini regis apud Westmon. camera et capella et recept. et alia plures domus offic."

Cele an fut la reyne vileinement escrire et ledengé à le Pount de Loundres, sicome ele voleit aler del Tour à Weymouster,* pur ce qe ele avoit fait occire une gentile damoysele, la plus bele qe homme savoit, et luy mist sure qe ele estoit la concubine le roy. Par quey la reyne luy fist prendre et despoiller tut nue, et luy fist seer entre deus grauntz fues en une chaumbre mult ferm clos, si qe la tresbele damoysele estoit mult espountée, qar ele quidoit bien daver estre ars, si comenza graunt deol demesner. Et endementers la roygne avoit fait faire une baigne, si fist la bele damoisele leinz entrer, et meintenaunt fist une mauveise vielle ferir la bele damoisele ove une launce en ambe deus les bras, et si tost come le saunk hors sailist vint une autre escomengée sorceresse, si porta deus horribles crapaudes sure un troboille, si les mist sure les mameles au gentile damoisele, et taunttost seiserent les mameles et comenserent à leiter. Et deus autres vielles tindrent ses braz estendues, qe la bele damoisele ne poeit en l'eawe avaler, taunqe tot le saunk q'estoit en son corps fust hors curru. Et totdis les ordes crapaudes les mameles de la tresbele damoisele leterent, et la roygne riaunt totdis le moka, et out graunt joye en queor, qe ele estoit ensy vengée de Rosamonde. Et quaunt ele fu morte, si fist prendre le corps et en une orde fossée enterer, et les crapaudes oveske le corps. Mais quaunt le roy avoit entendu les noveles, coment la roygne avoit faite de la tresbele damoisele q'il taunt ama et taunt chiere avoit en queor, graunt deol demesna et graunt

* This incident, marking the coarse manners of the age, and queen Eleanor's unpopularity, occurred according to Lingard on the 14th June. The queen it appears had embarked from the Tower to effect her passage by water to Westminster. The Londoners, however, assailed her when the barge approached the bridge with every mark of foul indignity and hatred; the rudest curses, the most opprobrious accusations were shouted at her, while mud, broken eggs, and stones, were thrown down with so much violence as to compel a retreat to the Tower. (Chron. Wikes, p. 57.) The story of Rosamond, which follows, appears to be an abridgement of some romance or legend, and the writer of the Chronicle has erroneously supposed it had reference to Henry the Third instead of Henry the Second.

lamentacion fist: "Allas! dolent! qe fray pur la tresbele Rosamonde? qar unkes son pierre ne fust trovée de beaute, naturesse, et cortesie." Et quaunt lungement avoit fait tiele lamentacion, il voleit savoir où le corps de la bele damoisele fust devenu. Lors fist le roy prendre une des mauveises sorceresses, et la fist mettre en graunt destresse, pur luy counter tot la verité come avoyent fait de la gentile damoisele, et jurra par Dieu omnipotent qe si nul parole mentit qe ele avera auxint vile jugement come homme purra ordeiner. Lors comenza la vielle à parler et counter au roy tot la verité, coment la roigne avoit fait de la tresbele corps au gentil damoysele, et où e en quele lieu l'en la troveroit. Et endementiers la roygne fist prendre sus le corps de la tresbele damoisele, et comaunda amener le corps à une mesoun de religioun qe aad a noun Godestowe près de Oxenford à deus luwes, et illoqes le corps Roseamond enterer pur colurer ses mauveise faitz, si qe nully aparcevereit les ordes et trop vileines faitz qe la roygne avoit fait, et de ele excuser de la mort la tresgentile damoisele. Et lors le roy Henry comensa de chivacher vers Wodestoke là où Rosamonde q'il taunt ama en queor estoit si trecherousment murdriz par la roigne. Et sicome le roy chivacha vers Wodestoke, si encountra le corps mort de Rosamounde enclos fortement dedeinz une ciste bien et fortment liée de fer. Et le roy meintenaunt demaunda quey corps ço estoit, et quele noun avoit le corps mort q'ils amenerent. Lors luy respondirent qe ço estoit le corps la tresbele Rosamond. Et quaunt le roy Henry ço oyist, si comaunda erraument de overir le cyste q'il purreit veer le corps qe si vilement estoit martirée. Lors meintenaunt firent le comaundement le roy, et luy mostrerent le corps Rosamond, qe estoit si hidousement mis à mort. Et quaunt le roy Henri vist tot la verité, pur graunt dolur à tere paumist et lungement jeust en traunce avant qe homme poeit avoir parole de luy. Et quaunt le roy reveilla de son paumysoun, si dist et jurra à graunt serment, qe bien se vengereit de la très orde felonie qe au gentile damoysele fu faite

par graunt envie. Lors comensa le roy à waymenter et graunt deol à demener pur la tresbele Rosamounde, q'il taunt ama en queor. "Allas! dolente!" fist il, "douce Rosamonde, unkes ne fust ta pere, si douce ne si bele creature ne fust unkes trovée: ore douce dieux qe meint en trenite, del alme douce Rosamonde en eyt mercy et luy pardoint touz ses meffaitz; verray Dieu omnipotent, qe estes fyn et comensement, ne suffrez jà l'alme en nul horrible peine estre perii, et luy doigne verray remissioun de touz ses pecchez, pur ta graunt mercy." Et quaunt ço out pryée, il comaunda meintenaunt de chivacher avant droit à Godestowe ove la corps de la meschyne, et là fist faire son sepulture en ceste religiouse mesoun de nonaynes, et illuqes ordeina tresze chapeleins à chaunter pur l'alme la dite Rosamonde taunqe le siecle dure. En ceste religious mesoun de Godestowe, vous die pur verité, gist la bele Rosamonde ensevely. Verray dieux omnipotent de s'alme en eit mercy. Amen.

xlviij. Thomas Fitz-Thomas, meir. Gregori de Rokeslé et Thomas de la Forde, vicountes.

En cele an, la quarte ide et la quinte ide d'Averil, fut l'occision des Jues en Loundres.* Mesme l'an, le vj. ide de Maij, fut le graunt arsoun en Westchepe de Milkstrete et de Bredstrete.†

* According to Fabyan and Maitland, this barbarous massacre took place on the plea, real or pretended, that one of that persecuted race had endeavoured to extort more than legal interest (twopence a week for twenty shillings) from a Christian; upwards of five hundred Jews were cruelly put to death by the populace, and their houses and synagogues, which Henry had permitted them to build in the beginning of his reign, were destroyed. The following account of this transaction is from the Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 83:—"Postea in septimana ante Ramos Palmarum destructum est Judaismum in London et omnia bona ipsorum asportata, et quotquot Judæi fuerunt inventi, nudi dispoliati, et postea de nocte catervatim trucidati, scilicet, numero plusquam quingenti, et qui remanserunt salvati fuerunt per justic. et majorem qui ante occisionem missi fuerunt apud Turrim, et tunc arca cyrographor. missa fuit apud Turrim ad salvandam; tunc et antea multi denarii Ytallicorum et Caurcinium qui fuerunt depositi in custodia in prioratibus et abbathiis circa London, extracti sunt, et ad London deportati."

† Stowe (Annales, f. 194, ed. Howes) observes, "About that time a great part of Westcheape in London was brent *by treason*."

Et l'endemeyn fut le bataille de Lewes, s'est à savoir le meskerdy prochein devant le feste seint Donston.* Cele an fut veu el firmament une esteile q'est apellé comete.† Adonk furent les grauntz arsouns en Engeltere, et Istelworthe fut ars, et la Juerie destrut.‡

xlix. Le dit Thomas, meir. Edward le Blount, draper, et Piers Aunger, § vicountes.

Cele an furent grauntz toneires en Engeltere, et par un toneir fut un partie abatu del clocher seint Berthelmeu en Loundres.||

* The battle of Lewes, gained by Simon de Montfort against the royalists on the 14th of May, 1264, interested the Londoners, more than three thousand of whom, who sided with Leicester, are said to have been slain in the field.

† In 1264 (48 Henry III.), says Stowe (Annales, f. 195, ed. Howes), "About the 20 of June a notable blazing starre appeared, such a one as had not beene seene in that age, which rising from the east with great brightnesse unto the midst of the hemisphere drew his streame; it continued till after Michaelmas."

‡ The Baronial party in London, under the direction of two citizens, Thomas de Punelesdon and Stephen Buckerell, destroyed the property of all opposed to them, not excepting even the private dwellings of the king and his brother. They wantonly burnt the country house of the latter in Isleworth, near the Thames, levelled his fences, uprooted his orchards, and cut through the head of a large fish-pond lately made at a vast expense. (Chron. Wikes, p. 59.) They also burnt another of his houses near Westminster. For this outrage, when the king had suppressed the rebellion of the barons, he obliged the citizens to pay a fine of 1000 marks to the Earl of Cornwall as a compensation.

§ He was one of the aldermen proprietors of the wards, which were named from them as their owners. This right of proprietary of the alderman to his soke or ward in London, if it were ever more than partial, was certainly of short duration, as we find it wrested from them in the succeeding reign of Edw. II. It probably arose with the introduction of the feudal system, and expired with the grant of those exemptions from it secured to the citizens by their early charters, the establishment of a community, and the election of their own magistrates. That these sokes did actually belong to the aldermen or barons as heritable property, is too clear to admit of a doubt. (See Norton's Commentaries on the Hist. of London, p. 122. Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14. Strype's Stowe's Survey, p. 124. Hundred Rolls 1 Edw. I. vol. i. pp. 210, 211, 424—427. See also hereafter a note on Nicholas de Faringdon or Farndon.) Piers Aunger bore for his arms Erm. on a chief az. three lozenges or. (MS. Harl. 1049. f. 25.)

|| Mr. Halliwell, in his preface to Rishanger's Chronicle, p. xxxiv, printed for the Camden Society, has collected several extracts, taken from inedited MSS. relative to the tre-

En cele an, le jour del goule d' Aug[u]st, furent partie des barouns qe tindrent ove les purveaunces d'Oxenford pris à Kenningworthe en la companie Simon de Mountfort le joevene,* et le Mardi prochein après fust la bataille de Evesham, la veille de seint Oswold.†

I. Sire Hugh fitz Otes fu fait gardein de Loundres, et le meir et les viscountes abatuz par .v. anz, pur çeo qe le cyté tint ove les barons.‡ En cele an fust Estevene Bokerel, Thomas de Penleslond, Michel Thony, orfeverer, Johan le chapeler de Flete,§ et autres furent maundez par la lettre le roy Henry qe ils venissent à luy à Wincestre, et si tost come ils furent venuz le roy comaunda q'ils fussent mis en prisoun, et le roy les dona à sire Edward son fitz, et il les detint en prisoun cheseun par soy jesk atant qe ils fussent reintz, par quei ils donerent graunt avoir à sire Edward issint q'ils fussent deliverez, et partie de lour teres

mendous hurricanes and storms which took place throughout England on the eve of the battle of Evesham.

* It appears that Simon de Montfort the younger, and his knights, on the night of the 1st August, slept out of the castle of Kenilworth for the sake of bathing in the morning, whereby to make them more alert in battle. Edward, upon being informed of this circumstance by a spy, surprised them in their beds about sunrise; twelve bannerets, with all their followers, were made prisoners, and their horses and treasures repaid the industry of the captors. Simon alone with his pages escaped naked into the castle. (See Chron. Thomæ Wikes, p. 69. Chron. de Mailros, 230, 231.)

† For an account of the battle of Evesham and death of Simon de Montfort, together with the miracles ascribed to him after his death, see Rishanger's Chronicle (ut supra), Tindal's Hist. of Evesham, pp. 305 et seq. and Lee's Hist. of Lewes, &c. pp. 165, 166.) The Cottonian MS. Nero, D. ii. by a Rochester monk, contains at the bottom of p. 176 a rude drawing of the mutilation of the Earl of Leicester's body, and represents the justiciary le Despenser lying near him.

‡ Gregory de Rokeslé and Simon de Hadestock were the two sheriffs elected by the citizens, but on their being presented to the barons of the Exchequer they refused to swear them into office. (Liber de Antiq. Legibus, f. 96.) Simon de Hadestock was alderman of Queenhithe Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b).

§ These and Thomas fitz Thomas the mayor being considered the ringleaders in the late rebellion, the king gave all their lands, &c. to his son Edward, by whose commands they were closely confined in prison, until they paid what was demanded for their ransom. (Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 5.)

avoit sire Edward doné as chivalers de la tere en desheriteson de eux et de leur heirs pur touz jours, si ils ne rechatassent de lour argent.

li. Willeam fitz Richard, gardein. Johan Adrian et Wauter Hervi, bailiffs. Et celuy William fitz Richard ne fut gardein par le roy fors de la feste seint Martyn desk le jour de l'assencion.* Et adonk furent fait les ditz Johan Adrian et Wauter Hervi, bailifs, de souz sire Johan de la Lynde et sire Johan Walravene, qe adonk fut constable de la Tour,† jeskes à le seint Michel. En cele an le jour de la seinte Croiss en August fit sire Edward Trayner, Gerveys Skyret, qe fut pris hors del cymitere seint Sepulchre pur la mort Giles de Wodeham, par quei mestre Godefrey de seint Donston,‡ fut en graunt persecution pur le fraun-

* William fitz Richard it appears was elected by the aldermen and chief citizens against the will of the "*minutus populus*," who insisted on having no other mayor than Thomas fitz Thomas, at that time with others a prisoner in Windsor Castle, whom also they insisted on having released. This reaching the king's ears, he immediately sent Sir Roger Leyburne with a number of knights and retainers, and above twenty of the citizens who had declared for Fitz Thomas were taken and put in prison, thus confirming the election of Fitz Richard. (Liber de Antiq. Legibus. f. 103.)

† From the various fortunes of the barons' wars the citizens derived very little advantage. On the final restoration of the king's power in 1265 they underwent a series of misfortunes and indignities, compared with which their former grievances were light and easy. The city lost its liberties—its posts and chains (the tokens of its freedom) were taken away, and, as already observed, Thomas fitz Thomas, the mayor, and chief citizens imprisoned, and left to the mercy of the king. The houses of the principal citizens concerned in the barons' insurrections were pillaged and given away, with all their lands and goods that they were possessed of in any part of the kingdom. The king made the constable of the Tower, sir Hugh fitz Otho, custos of the city, under the appellation of seneschal, who constituted under him as bailiffs John Adrian and Walter Hervy in the place of sheriffs. Sir Hugh fitz Otho was soon after displaced, when sir John de la Linde, knight, and John Waleraven or Walerand, clerk, were appointed under the same title. As an atonement for past offences, the king finally demanded sixty thousand marks, an immense sum at that period, although he consented afterwards to take twenty thousand. The city at length recovered its privileges, though four years elapsed before all its rights were completely restored. (Liber de Antiq. Legibus, f. 96, et seq.)

‡ He was custos to Henry de Sandwich, bishop of London, lord chancellor and lord treasurer. (Liber de Antiq. Legibus, f. 120; MS. Add. 5444, f. 79.)

chise de seinte esglise. Mesme l'an, après la Trinité, comensa le siege de Kilingworth, et se tint jesk le jour seinte Lucye prochein suiant qe le chastel fu rendu. Mesme l'an, entour la seint Mychel, conquirent les desheritez l'ille de Ely.

lij. Uncore ne fut nul meir en Loundres, mès Johan Adrian et Lucas de Batencourt bailifs desoutz sire Johan de la Linde. Mesme l'an, le lundy devant la chaundelure, se remua le roy de Weimouster jesk à Waltham, d'aler à seint Esmon pur asseger l'iglle de Ely.*

liij. William fitz Richard, gardein. Wauter Hervy et William de Durham, bailiffs.†

En mesme le moys, al parlement à Wincestre, furent Phelip le Tailour et Wauter le Porter faitz viscountes. Et par assent des prelatz, countes, et barons, lessa le roy sa croisse à sire Edward son fitz, qe il alast atant pur luy come pur luy mesmes en la tere seinte, et luy graunta le xx*d.* qe fut coillé en Engeltere. Et après le .xx. jour d'Aust, il et sa femme et moutz des grauntz seignours de la tere passerent croissez la mer à Dovere. Et adonk furent remuez Wauter et Phelip de lour

* While the king was employed in reducing a party of the late faction who had fortified themselves in the Isle of Ely, the city of London, as well as the whole kingdom, were once more thrown into confusion by the Earl of Gloucester, who, raising an army on the borders of Wales, and marching to London, was received by the citizens, many of whom, says Fabyan, "as men without drede of God or of theyr kynge," were ready again to join the standard of rebellion. Having got possession of the city, all the citizens who sided with the king were seized and imprisoned, and their goods confiscated. The magistrates were degraded, and Robert de Linton and Roger Marshall were made bailiffs; Sir Richard de Culworth being appointed high bailiff of the city by the Earl of Gloucester. All those who had been outlawed on account of the late rebellion returned, and were graciously received, and those who were imprisoned for the same were set free. This rebellion, however, being suppressed, the king by his precept reinstated John Adrian and Lucas de Batencourt in their office of bailiffs, as also all those aldermen who had been displaced from their wards; and shortly after Sir Alan la Zouche was made constable of the Tower and custos of the city by the king at St. Paul's Cross before all the people. (Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 107—111. Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 15. MS. Addit. 5444, f. 81.)

† Sir Thomas de Eppegrave, constable of the Tower, succeeded Sir Alan la Zouche as custos of the city; Walter Hervey and William Durham at the same time being appointed bailiffs by the king's precept. Sir Stephen de Eddeworthe next occurs as custos. (Liber de Antiq. Legibus, f. 116^{b}, 120. Rot. Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 21.)

viscountes, et furent fait viscountes par les cytezeins Gregorie de Rokeslé et Henry Waleis.

liiij. Sire Hugh fitz Othom,* gardeyn. Thomas de Basingges † et Robert de Cornhill,‡ bailifs.

lv. Sire Hugh fitz Othom, gardein. Wauter le Porter et Phelip le Tailour, viscountes.

lvj. Johan Adrian, meir. Gregorie de Rokeslée et Henri le Waleis, vicountes.§

* He was again appointed by Prince Edward, to whom the government of the city, with all its revenues, had been given by his father. (Liber de Antiq. Leg. f. 122.)

† The very small ward of Bassishaw, consisting only of one street, called Basinghall Street, derives its name from *Basings Haugh*, or *Hall*, the mansion house of the renowned and ancient family of the Basings, several of whom were sheriffs of London at different periods, from the time of King John to the reign of Edw. II. In 36 Edw. III. Basing's Hall was the dwelling of Thomas Bakewell: in the next reign (20 Ric. II.) it was purchased by the city under the appellation of Bakewell Hall, afterwards corrupted to Blackwell Hall. According to MS. Harl. 1049, f. 25^{b}, the arms of the Basings were, "Or, five eagles displayed sa. two, two and one, a canton erm." Stowe (Survey, book iii. p. 65, ed. 1720), however, says that their arms were "A gyronne of twelve points gold and azure," and which were "abundantlie placed in sundry parts of that house, even in the stone work, but more especially on the walls of the Hall, which carried a continual painting of them on every side so close together as one escocheon could be placed by another, which I myself have often seen and noted before the old building was taken down." Thomas de Basing, mentioned in the text, appears to have been a man of great wealth, as we read "that the citizens paying a fine to King Henry of 20,000 marks, the citizens taxed this their fellow-citizen above his proportion. Whereupon Edward I. in the second year of his reign, commanded Walter de Merton, his chancellor, and others his justices, to moderate the talliages assessed upon him." (Ib. p. 66.) He was also alderman of Candlewick Ward. (MS. Lansd. 658, f. 205.)

‡ Arms: Erm. on a fesse gules three cronals or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 24.)

§ The citizens about this time having gained the esteem and affection of Prince Edward, he became their advocate with the king, that all their rights and privileges might be restored to them; which being granted, the citizens, in consideration thereof, instead of £315 annually paid for the city farm, agreed to pay for the same the sum of £400 per annum. John Adrian was accordingly chosen mayor, and Philip Taylour (alderman of Bishopsgate ward. MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205) and Walter Porter sheriffs, who were presented by Sir Hugh Fitz Otho, the late custos of the city, to the king at Westminster, when they were admitted and sworn, and a few days after received all their charters from the king. In gratitude for which the citizens, moreover, presented the king with 100 marks sterling, and to Prince Edward, who had assumed the cross, 500 marks towards the expenses of his journey to the Holy Land. (Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 134 et seq.) Shortly after the mayor and citizens presented for sheriffs Gregory de Rokesley and Henry

Cele an cheit le clocher des Arches à tere.*

lvij. Wauter Hervy, meir. Johan de Bodelé et Richard de Parys, cordewaner, vicountes.†

Le quele Wauter Hervi fu fait meire par election del comune countre le volunté des aldermans. Si demorra meir l'autre an suyaunt.‡ En cele an morust le roy Henri le jour seint Esmon

le Waleis, who were admitted on condition of their answering to the king for £315 the old farm, and the citizens for £85 of new increment. (Madox, Hist. Exch. ii. 96.) John Adrian, above mentioned, according to Stowe, was a member of the Vintners' Company, and alderman of Walbrook Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.) (The Liber de Antiq. Legibus, f. 131b, and MS. Add. 5444, f. 84, however term him, "draper.") Arms: Gu. four escallops in cross or. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 50.)

* According to MS. Add. 5444, f. 85, it appears that many persons were killed through this occurrence, "Eodem anno campanile lapideum beatæ Mariæ de arcubus in Foro London cecidit super magnam domum juxta ecclesiam, et oppressit quosdam viros ac mulieres."

† The Chronicle of London (MS. Harl. 565), edited by Sir H. Nicolas, gives the names of Robert Milborne and Peter Cosyn as sheriffs, and then states that "these two scherreves were convict before the barons of Escheker, in the fest of Seynt Andrew; forasmoche as they token mede of the bakers of London, and wolde not leten them be corrected and justified: wherefore they were deposyd of there offices, and in there stedes were sent John Bedlé (Stowe names him Wodeley) and Richard Parys." See also Liber de Antiq. Leg. f. 166. Robert Milborne was alderman of Aldersgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

‡ A similar transaction to that which took place in 1262-3 also occurred during this year (1272), 57 Hen. III. The *aldermanni et discretiores civitatis* elected Philip le Taylor as mayor against the wishes or will of the "vulgus," who set up Walter Hervey, an alderman, as their candidate, and forced him into the chair. The aldermen and the discreet men of their party appealed to the king and council, praying protection against the "*populus*" calling themselves the *communia* of the city. During these discussions the "*populus*," who filled Westminster Hall, continued there crying out with great tumult, that they were the true "*communia*" of the city, and that the election pertained to them, in which assertion they were contradicted with equal vehemence by the aldermen, who maintained that they were the heads, and the *populus* only the members. During this dissension the mayor was removed, and Henry de Frowick appointed custos of the city. A compromise was, however, effected through the intervention of Walter de Merton, and other members of the king's council, by proposing a new election at St. Paul's Cross, when, with the assent of the aldermen, Hervey was continued in office for the year, after he had promised upon oath that he would not oppress or molest any person who had opposed his election. (Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 154b et seq.) The arms of Harby, or Harvy, were, Argent, two bars wavy sable, on a chief of the second three crosses pattée fitchée or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 26b.)

de Pountencye, et le jour seint Esmon le roy fut ensevely à Weymouster. Et si tost come l'enterement fu fait, sire Gilbert de Clare counte de Gloucester et touz les autres grauntz d'Engletere firent feauté et homage à sire Edward fitz à roy Henri, q'estoit a l'houre en la tere seinte en pelerinage, come avant est dit.

Edwardus Primus.

Les nouns des meirs e les merveiles en le temps le Roy Edward le fitz le Roy Henry.

j. Wauter Hervy, meir. Johan Horn et Wauter le Porter, vicountes.*

ij. Henri Waleis, meir.† Henri de Coventré ‡ et Nicholas de Wincestre,§ vicountes.

En cele temps, par Henri Waleis, fut Wauter Hervi deposé

* These two sheriffs also occur among the list of aldermen proprietors. (See Hundred Rolls, 1 Edw. I.) Walter Poter or Porter, according to Stowe, built the Chapter House in the church of the Grey Friars, now Christ Church.

† During this year it appears that the mayor, Henry Wallis, went abroad, probably on the king's business, as we find that the citizens were commanded by the king to elect two discreet persons to govern the city during his absence. (Rot. Claus. 2 Edw. I. m. 7.) According to Stowe, he "built the Tun upon Cornhill, to be a prison for night walkers, and a market-house, called the Stocks, both for fish and flesh, standing in the midst of the city. He also built divers houses on the west and north side of Paules Church-yard; the profits of all which buildings are to the maintenance of London Bridge." He also built the body of the church of the Grey Friars, now Christ Church. During his mayoralty in 1285 was commenced the first cistern of lead, castellated with stone, in the city of London, and called the Great Conduit in West Cheap. (Stowe's Survey.) He was alderman of Cordwainers' Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b) He died the 29th June, 1302 (30 Edw. I.), and was buried 3 non. Julii (5 July) "in capella beatæ Mariæ apud sorores de ordine fratrum minorum extra Alegate." (MS. Addit. 5444. f. 130 b.) Arms of Wallis: Barry of twelve argent and azure, a bend gules. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 26.)

‡ Alderman of Vintry Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.) Arms: Sable, a fesse between three crescents argent. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 26.)

§ Alderman of Langbourn Ward, and coroner for the city from the feast of St.

de sa aldermanrie.* Cele an vint le roy Edward de la tere seinte et sa femme, et furent coronnez à Weimouster le dimaygne prochein après la feste de l'assumpcion nostre dame, la feste seinte Magne, et le conduit en Chepe ala tot le jour de vin vermail et vin blaunk à boire à qi qe voleit.

iij. Gregorie de Rokeslé, meir. Lucas de Batencourt et Henri de Frowik,† vicountes.

Luke the Evangelist, 13 Edw. I., to the feast of St. Faneras in the following year, when it appears he died. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, 206.)

* "This man" (Walter Hervey) says Carte (ii. 175 n.) "set up for a demagogue and patron of the poorer citizens, giving out that he would save them all from tallages, exactions, and tolls during his mayoralty, and acquit them from all their debts, and all arrears in the rolls of the chamberlain. The last part of this promise related to the great fine or tallage, paid for ransom of the city after Montfort's rebellion; in which, some persons being rated beyond their estates and abilities, as appeared by inquests of the neighbourhood, the king had by his writ, issued with the universal consent of the city, ordered them to be relieved. A list of the persons being enrolled in the chamberlain's office, Walter, resolving to proceed contrary to this enrollment, and to extort great sums of money from the citizens who had been thus relieved, promised them all to the people. He acted accordingly when he got to be mayor, proceeding in an arbitrary and corrupt manner; taking bribes from the bakers, allowing them to make their bread a third part too light; and suffering no pleas for lands in the hustings, because he was himself sued for a tenement by Isabel Buckerel. He granted charters, with privileges in the nature of monopolies, to abundance of tradesmen that were his favourites, to the great detriment of the rest of the citizens, and even of the trade of the kingdom, putting half of the city seal to them without the consent of the aldermen and common council, and endeavoured by spiriting up all the grantees, and raising a mob, to maintain those illegal charters; which, being afterwards read on the hustings, were unanimously condemned, as prejudicial to the city, declared null, and all persons allowed to carry on their trades and business as before. For these and other corrupt practices, particularly the taking bribes from people to stand by them, right or wrong, in their causes, levying money among his partisans, applying it to his own uses, and neglecting the rights of the city in several instances, he was prosecuted after the year of his mayoralty expired, found guilty, judicially deprived of his office of alderman, and removed from the council of the city." See also Liber de Antiq. Leg. f. 155, 168 et seq.

† He was a member of the Grocers' Company, then called Pepperers (Gilda de Piparionum), and custos of the city for part of the year 1272. (Liber de Antiquis Legibus, f. 157[b]). His name occurs among the list of aldermen proprietors. (Hund. Rolls, 1 Ed. I.) According to MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, he was alderman of Cripplegate Ward. He was also one of the three citizens who founded (1299) the chapel or college of our Lady Mary Magdalen, and of All Saints by the Guildhall, called London College. Peter Fanelore and

En mesme l'an fut Adam de Bekke, chanon del esglise seint Pole, occys devant la veiglle seint Andreu. Et en cele an, le samady prochein devant la fest seint Bartholmeu, eschaperent presons hors de Neugate.* Mesme l'an, as outaves de seint Martyn, sistrent justices errauntz à la croisse seint Piere, c'est à savoir mestre Roger de Seton, Johan de Cobham, et Salamon de Rouecstre.

iiij. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. John Horn † et Rauf de Blount,‡ orfevere, vicountes.

En mesme l'an fut Michel Thoni le joevene pendu pur articles d'occisions et de robberies, qe les aldermans mistrent sure.

v. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. Rauf d'Arras § et Rauf le Fevre, vicountes.

Cele an le veile de seint Vincent, sire Johan Lovetot et sire Roger Loveday sistrent à le mesoun Johan le fitz Johan, pur espurge ceux qe furent enditez par .xij. gardes des articles de larcines et de rescet et de rotundurs de la monée, et ne furent dampnez qe .iij., .j. homme et .ij. femmes. Cele an ala le roy en Wales ove son poair, et la cité de Loundres l'envoya cent arblasters.

vj. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. Johan le fitz Johan Adrian ‖ et Wauter le Cornwaleis, ¶ vicountes.

En cele an fut le meir presenté à la tour de Loundres à sire Auntoigne de Bek,** et ressu de par le roy, et là fit il le serment.

Adam Fraunceis, mercer, mayor in 1532, were the others. Arms: Azure, on a chevron between three leopard's heads or, a mullet gules. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 26b.)

* "Eodem anno prisona de Neugate fuit fracta, et 19 carcerati evaserunt." MS. Add. 5444, f. 89.

† Alderman of Bridge Ward, and coroner for the city from the 7th to the 9th of Edw. I. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b, 206.)

‡ Alderman of Bassishaw Ward. (Ibid. f. 204b.)

§ Alderman of Bread Street Ward. (Ibid. f. 205, where he is called "Robert.")

‖ He bore the same arms as his father. See p. 11 antea.

¶ This name should be Lengleys, or Langley. (See MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204, and Stowe.)

** Archdeacon of Durham. Elected Bishop of Durham 9th July 1283; ob. 3 March, 1311. A memoir of this distinguished prelate may be found in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Siege of Carlaverock," p. 288.

Et le meir ressut les viscount en la Gildhall, par le comandement le roy, pur eux esparnier q'ils ne alassent en Gales. En mesme l'an Lewlyn se rendi au roy, et luy dona pur sa pes avoir .l. mil mars d'esterling, et fist serment sur seintz de venir chescun an deux foithe al parlement le roy; et lors Leulyn esposa la figlle sire Simond de Mountfort, et cele an le dit Leulyn fit son homage au roy.*

vij. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. William le Mazener † et Robert de Basinge,‡ vicountes.

Cele an les .iij. engins furent faitz à le Tour. En cele temps vint le roy d'Escoce à Loundres al parlement le roy de an en an, et si avoit ses habitacions mult honeste à sa demoer par entre les courtz le esveske de Cycestre § et le counte de Lancastre ‖ q'est apellé Saveye, hors de la barre au temple novelle. En mesme l'an, as outaves de seint Martin qe fut par venderdi, ainz tierce, furent touz les Jues d'Engeltere pris pur la monoye qe fut vilement rotundu et fause, et à la feste seinte Lucye après touz les orfeveres de Loundres et touz ceux de la chaunge et moutz des bones gentz de la vile furent pris pur l'achat de plates, et pur la chaunge de grosse moneye pur menue, q'il furent enditez par les gardes. Et le lundi prochein après le tiffanie, sistrent justic. à le Gildhall pur faire

* Llewelyn prince of Wales had been betrothed to Eleanor, daughter of his friend Simon de Montfort, before the battle of Evesham. In order that the marriage might be solemnized, the widowed countess of Leicester sent her into Wales under the escort of her brother, Aimery de Montfort; but on her passage, near Bristol, the ship which carried her was captured, and, on their being taken before Edward, Aimery was committed to sure custody, and Eleanor retained at his court as his ward. In the negociation which subsequently took place between the king and Llewelyn the fine of 50,000*l.* was remitted, and the marriage consented to by Edward.

† William le Mazener, or Mazerer, was alderman of Aldersgate Ward and coroner for the city from the feast of St. Pancras, 14 Edw. I. to 18 Edw. I. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204[b], 206.)

‡ Alderman of Candlewick Ward. (Ibid. f. 205.) See p. 10 note 2.

§ Stephen de Berksteed. Appointed 20 June, 1261. ob. 21 Oct. 1287.

‖ Edmund, second son of Henry III. Earl of Chester and Leicester, created Earl of Lancaster 30 June, 1267; Steward of England; ob. 1295.

la deliveraunce, c'est à savoir, sire Estevene de Pevencestre, sire Wauter de Helyon, et sire Johan de Cobham, et ceux q'il voleient à eux assocyer, pur le quele fet furent .iij. Crestienz .cc. iiij^{xx}. et .xiij. Jues treinez et penduz pur retundre del moneye.* Mesme l'an comencerent les freres prechours de Loundres le fondement de lour novele esglise à Chastel Baynard, et frere Robert de Kilwardby, ercheveske de Caunterbure, fu maundé par le apostoile pur estre cardinal. Et frere Johan de Pekham, qe fut frere menour et cardinal, fut maundé en Engeltere pur estre ercheveske de Caunterbury sacré en la court de Rome. Mesme l'an fut la rounde table a Kylingworthe.† Cele

* During the reign of Edward I. the Jews were not only fined, taxed, imprisoned, and compelled to live in particular districts, as formerly, but the slightest defalcation in the payment of talliage, which was now levied on children as well as their parents, was punished by banishment. In such cases, the defaulter was compelled to appear at Dover before the expiration of three days, prepared for his migration. In 3 Edw. I. the statute *de Judaismo* was passed, which, though it abolished usury, placed the Jews on a more comfortable and secure footing than they had been in the reign of Edward's ancestors. It was not long, however, before the wrath of the king fell upon this devoted people, either through their own folly or the false accusations of their enemies. A general suspicion falling upon them that they were guilty of adulterating and clipping the coin, every Jew was seized upon in one day, viz. 17th Nov. 1279 ; and after full conviction, two hundred and eighty of them, both men and women, together with three Christians, received sentence of death at London, and were executed without mercy: besides great numbers in other parts. (Matt. Westm. p. 409.) Many more were retained in prison,and the records of that year abound with instances of the king's selling and granting their houses and lands, forfeited upon that occasion. This was but a prelude to their final banishment in 1290. The king seized upon all the real estates of the Jews in the kingdom, and banished the whole community for ever. (Rot. Claus. 18 Edw. I. m. 6. Pat. 18 Edw. I. m. 12, 14.) The Chronicle of London (MS. Arund. No. 19, f. 12^{b} in Coll. Arm.) says, "At the feast of St. Martin there were Jewis arcest for treson and othere certeyn goldsmythis, and upon the Monday next after the Epiphanie thre cristin men of Ynglond and cc and iiij^{xx} and iij *(sic)* Jewis were drawe and an hongid."

† This took place on the occasion of the three sons (Edmund, William, and Geoffrey) of Roger de Mortimer being knighted by Edw. I. Roger de Mortimer, who had contributed so greatly to the final triumph of the crown, and who was eminent among his contemporaries for his splendour and magnificence, set out from London to Kenilworth with 100 knights well armed, and as many ladies going before, singing joyful songs. On their arrival at Kenilworth he held a great tournament and a "round table," entertaining

an fut le graunt arsoun à seint Botolf.* Cele an fut le chaunge levé de la novele moneye esterling, maile et ferzing, à le tour de Loundres, et Gregori de Rokeslé mestre de la chaunge par tot Engeltere. Cele an fut fu le morage levée le .xiiij. jour de Feverer en Loundres à durer par .iij. anz, mès ceo ne fut pas pris devant la mi-quarreme.

viij. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. Thomas Box,† et Rauf de la More, vicountes.

Mesme l'an mestre Johan de Chishull, evesk de Loundres, morust.‡

ix. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. William de Farendon § et Nicholas de Winchestre,|| vicountes.

x. Henry Waleis, meir. William Mazener et Richard de Chikewell, vicountes.

them sumptuously for three days at his own expense; and, having himself gained the prize of a lion of gold, on the fourth day he carried all his guests to Warwick. It was at these jousts that Maurice eldest son of Maurice second lord Berkeley was killed. (Wright's Hist. of Ludlow, pp. 216, 217. Smythe's Lives of the Berkeleys, p. 103.)

* Boston, in Lincolnshire. This fire, which took place the 3 calend of August (30 July), destroyed the greater part of the town. "Eodem anno villa Sancti Botulphi fuit combusta." (MS. Addit. 5444. f. 92.)

† Alderman of Walbrook Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

‡ John de Chishull, dean of St. Paul's, was elected bishop of London 7th Dec. 1273. He was also lord chancellor, and lord treasurer, and died 8th Feb. 1280.

§ He was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company and alderman of Farringdon Ward, *extra et infra*, which he purchased in 1279 of Ralph le Fevre, or Flael, and from him it took the name it still retains. It was held by the tenure of presenting a clove, or slip of gilliflowers, at the feast of Easter for all secular services and customs. (Strype's Stowe's Survey, p. 124. Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 14.) This aldermanry descended from William Farindon to his son Nicholas (of whom hereafter) and his heirs, and continued under the government of William Farindon the father, and Nicholas the son, for the space of eighty-two years. In 1393, during the mayoralty of Sir John Hadley, Farringdon Ward was divided into two, within and without, and by Parliament ordered to have two aldermen (Liber Dunthorn, f. 403.) Arms: Or, on a fesse gules, between ten cross-crosslets fitchée sa. three lion's heads erased or. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 34b.) The Harl. MS. 1049, f. 27b gives only eight cross-crosslets.

|| Alderman of Langbourn Ward, and coroner for the city from the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist (18 Oct.) 13 Edw. I. to the feast of St. Pancras in the following year. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, 206.)

Mesme l'an despessa le pount de Loundres par le graunt glace qe survint.* Mesme cele an fit le meir primes peiser le blé vers le molyn et la farine, et il fit purveyer la claye pur trere sus les pestours.

xj. Henry Waleis, meir. Wauter le Blount et Angecelin de Betevile,† vicountes.

Cele an fu Leulyn prince de Wales pris et descolé, et sa teste maundé à la tour de Loundres; ‡ et sire Edward fitz le roy Edward fut adonk né, le jour de seint Mark.

xij. Henri Waleis, meir. Martyn Box et Jordan Godchep,§ vicountes.

En cele an fu Davy le frere Leulyn trayné, pendu, et descolé, et sa teste maundé à le tour de Loundres.‖ En mesme l'an pur la mort Laurence Duket, qe fut pendu en le esglise Nostre Dame des Arches, furent vij treinez et penduz, c'est a savoir,

* Stowe, in his "Annales," edited by Edmund Howes, London, 1631, fol. p. 201, tells us, though without mentioning his authority, that "from this Christmas till the purification of our Lady, there was such a frost and snow as no man living could remember the like; wherethrough five arches of London Bridge, and all Rochester Bridge, were borne downe, and carried away with the streame; and the like hapned to many bridges in England. And not long after men passed over the Thames between Westminster and Lambeth, and likewise over the river of Medway, betweene Stroude and Rochester, dry shod. Fishes in ponds, and birds in woods, died for want of food." (See also MS. Addit. 5444, f. 93.)

† Alderman of Bread Street Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, where he is called "Anketinus.") According to MS. Addit. 5444, f. 94b, it appears that Stephen de Cornhill was elected sheriff, but at the request of the king and queen he was removed, and Anketinus de Bettevile appointed in his stead.

‡ He was killed at a battle near Builth. His head was afterwards cut off, and forwarded to Edward at Rhuddlan, who ordered it to be sent to London. The citizens met the messenger who brought it, and conducted him into the city with drums and trumpets, and proceeded in grand cavalcade through Cheapside, with the head fixed upon a lance, with a chaplet or circle of silver, to verify or ridicule the prediction of Merlin, who told the prince that his head should one day pass through Cheapside adorned with a silver coronet. It was then fixed for the remainder of the day upon the pillory, and afterwards upon the Tower of London, crowned with a wreath of ivy.

§ He was removed from the office of sheriff for being implicated in the murder of Laurence Ducket. (MS. Add. 5444, f. 96.) See next page, note *.

‖ A parliament was summoned at Shrewsbury for the trial of this unfortunate prince, who was condemned to undergo the cruel and revolting punishment which continued for ages afterwards to be inflicted for the crime of high treason.

Renaud de Lanfar, Robert Pinnot, Poul de Stybbenheth, Thomas Coronner, Johan de Tholosane, Thomas Russel, et Robert Scot; et une femme Alice atte Bowe estoit ars pur mesme le fet; et Rauf Crepyn, Jordan Godehep, Gilbert le Clerk, et Geffrey le Clerk, furent atteintz de la felonye, et remistrent prisons en la tour.*

xiij. Gregori de Rokeslé, meir. Estevene de Cornhill † et Robert de Rokeslé,‡ vicountes.

En cele an, le jour seint Peter et seint Poul, fut la cyté de Loundres pris en la meyn le roy, pur ceo qe Gregory de Rokeslé rendi sus le seal à Berkingchirche, et le bailla à Estevene Esshwy.§

* According to Stowe (Collections MS. Harl. 538, f. 13.), "Laurence Ducket, a citizen of London, havinge wounded another citizen, named Ralphe Cropin, in West Cheape, fled in to the churche of St. Mary Bow. In to the which churche entered in the night tyme certeyne evell persons, and slewe the sayd Lawrence lienge in the steple. Which mourdar beinge bewrayed, divers persons were therefore executed, the rest were sent to the Tower of London, from whence they escaped afterwards for money." Maitland says, "They hanged him in one of the windows, in such a manner as even to deceive the coroner's jury; who, having sat upon the body, brought in their verdict self-murder; whereby Ducket's corpse was drawn from thence by the feet, and buried in a ditch without the city. But a boy, who lay with him that night, and during that barbarous action concealed himself, having ventured to give information against the murderers, many persons were apprehended; sixteen were hanged, and a woman (Alice atte Bowe, mistress to Ralph Crepyn, clerk, M.S. Addit. 5444, f. 95.), the chief contriver of the said murder, was burnt alive." Stowe adds, that several rich persons implicated were *hanged by the purse*, after long imprisonment. Upon this occasion the church was placed under an interdict, and the doors and windows filled with thorns, until the stain of murder was effaced by purification. At the same time reparation was made to Ducket's remains, which were honestly deposited in the churchyard.

† Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.)

‡ He was alderman of Lime Street Ward, (Ibid.) and bore the same arms as Gregory Rokesley, viz. Argent, a fesse gules between six lions rampant argent. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 28b.)

§ The cause of his deposition was this. Having been summoned with the aldermen and citizens before the justices in eyre at the Tower, to give an account how the king's peace had been kept in the city, and conceiving that he was not bound to go out of the city upon such inquest, he refused to appear except as a private citizen, under no magisterial responsibility; and thereupon, before he entered the Tower, personally disrobed himself of his mayor's dress in the neighbouring church of All Hallows Barking, at the same time delivering the city seal (the mayor then carried the city common seal) and the ensigns

xiiij. Sire Rauf de Sandwyz, gardein.* Wauter le Blount, pessoner, et Johan Wade,† vicountes.

of mayoralty into the hands of Sir Stephen Aswey, alderman of Cheap Ward. The king upon hearing of this bold conduct was so incensed that he immediately seized the liberties of the city, heavily fined the mayor, but which, however, was soon after remitted, and appointed Sir Ralph de Sandwich, knight, as custos, who held the authority of the mayor for no less a period than twelve years. (Liber Horne, Lib. F. ad fin. MS. Addit. No. 5444, f. 97 et seq. Rot. Parl. i. 326.)

Sir Gregory de Rokesley was an eminent member of the Goldsmiths' Company, chief assay master of all the king's mints throughout England, keeper of the king's exchange at London, one of the king's butlers (Devon's Issue Roll, p. 92), alderman of the ward of Dowgate, sheriff in 1271, and mayor (together with the office of chamberlain) for seven years, from 1275 until 1282, and again in 1285, when he was deposed as above stated. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 206.)

From the little that is found of him in records he appears to have been of foreign extraction, and to have chiefly dealt in wool (see Hund. Rolls, i. 403, et seq.) which business he carried on with his trade of a goldsmith, and was evidently, from the offices of trust held by him under the crown, and different grants made to him, a favourite of Edw. I. In 1282, Gregory de Rokesley with other citizens lent 6,000 marks to the king, (Parl. Writs, i. 387) and in the following year was appointed assessor and collector in the city of London of the thirtieth granted by the counties south of Trent in the convocation at Northampton. (Ibid. 10, 13.) In 1290 he lent the king upon his letter £1,000, to be repaid from moneys arising from the issues of the Exchange, of which sum £300 was left unpaid in 1308, as in that year his heirs petitioned the king for repayment, and which, after examination of the process and inspection of the king's letter, was ordered to be made. (Rot. Parl. i. 275.) He resided in Milk Street, "in a house belonging to the Priory of Lewes in Sussex, whereof he was tenant at will, paying 20s. by the year, without bounden to reparations or other charge." (Strype's Stowe's Survey, i. 74.) Sir Gregory himself, as well as his kindred, were great landholders, particularly in Kent. Foots Cray, Lullystone, Hutcham, and many other manors, are mentioned as the property of Gregory. (Herbert's Livery Companies, ii. 200.) He died the 12 July (Idus Julii) 1292 (MS. Add. 5444, f. 102) and was buried in the Grey Friars (now Christ Church), "ad capud dominæ Margaretæ Merchall in medio chori" (Collect. Topog. et Geneal. v. 277), to which church he was a great benefactor, rebuilding and furnishing the chambers and dormitory at his own expense. (Strype's Stowe's Survey, ii. 129.) A perpetual chantry, for the souls of Gregory de Rokesley and Amicia his wife, was founded in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, London. (Newcourt's Repert. i. 461.) Arms: Azure, a fesse gules between six lions rampant argent. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 23.) For an account of this family see Hasted's Kent, i. 150.

* He was appointed custos by patent dated at Westminster 1 July. (Pat. 13 Edw. I. m. 11. See also MS. Lansd. 558, f. 203.) Arms: Gules, a fleur-de-lis or, and chief indented azure. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 28b.)

† Alderman of Vintry Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

En cele an passa le roy en Fraunce al parlement, pur fere acord entre trois roys.*

xv. Sire Rauf de Sandwyz, gardein. Thomas Crosse † et Wauter Hautein,‡ vicountes.

En cele an furent touz les Jues d'Engeltere pris et enprisonnés, et mis à raunsoun, l'endemeyn seint Phelip et Jacob.§

xvj. Le dit sire Rauf, gardein. William de Hereford ‖ et Thomas de Stanes,¶ vicountes.

xvij. Sire Johan de Bretton, gardein.** William de Betaigne †† et Johan de Caunterbury‡‡ [vicountes].

Mesme l'an fu le dit sire Johan de Bretton ousté, et le dit sire Rauf fu fait gardein come avaunt, et adonk revint le roy de la outre.

* According to Matthew of Westminster (p. 412), Philip IV. King of France, shortly after his father's death, sent ambassadors to King Edward, beseeching him to come over to assume the office of mediator between himself (Philip) and the kings of Arragon and Spain. Edward complied with his desire, and on the viii calends of July (25th July) passed the sea, attended by many bishops, earls, and barons, and was received honourably by the king and nobles of France, and conducted to St. Germain's, where he staid some time, and demanded the lands which his grandfather King John had lost, and also obtained ten thousand pounds sterling of the King of France, to be yearly paid at the Tower of London, together with some arrears for Normandy. See also Rymer's Fœdera for the tedious negociation on these subjects.

† Member of the Fishmongers' Company (MS. Add. 5444, f. 98[b]), and alderman of Billingsgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204[b].)

‡ Member of the Mercers' Company (MS. Add. 5444, f. 98[b]), and alderman of Coleman Street Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204[b].)

§ The Jews incurred the king's displeasure, probably by their objection to the payment of a tallage; in consequence of which, on the morrow of St. Philip and St. James (2 May), the whole race, without exception of age or sex, were by the king's precept thrown into prison, where they remained until they had appeased the royal indignation by the payment of twelve thousand pounds. (Chron. Thomæ Wikes, p. 114.)

‖ Alderman of Aldgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.)

¶ Alderman of Bread Street Ward. (Ibid.)

** Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. I. m. 13. See also MS. Add. 5444, f. 100, and MS. Lansd. 558, f. 203[b]. Arms: Azure, two chevrons or, in chief as many mullets argent. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 29.)

†† Alderman of Queenhithe Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204[b]), and Chamberlain of the city (MS. Add. 5444, f. 98[b]).

‡‡ Alderman of Tower Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204[b].)

xviij. Sire Rauf de Sandwyz, gardein. Fouke de Seint Esmon et Salamon Coteller,* vicountes.

Mesme l'an furent touz les justices pris et mis à raunsoun pur lour tresoun. Tost après le darrein dimeyngne d'Averil esposa le counte de Gloucestre dame Johane d'Acres † la fille le roy à Weymouster. Mesme l'an esposa Johan fitz le duk de Braban Margaret sa autre fille.‡ Et après çeo fut purveu par le roy et son conseil par priere de l'apostoile, qe touz les Jues d'Engletere furent mis en exil del goul d'Aust jesk à le fest de touz seintz, sur peine de capitacion, si outre cele feste ascun d'eux fut trové en Engeltere.§

Mesme l'an un sire Thomas de Weyland, justice, forsjurra la tere pur sa fausine.‖

xix. Sire Rauf de Sandwyz, gardein. Thomas Rumeyn et William de Leyre,¶ vicountes.

En cel an, la veille seint Andreu, morust Alianore la femme le roy Edward, et gist à Weimouster.** Et en cel an morust la

* Alderman of Bread Street Ward. (Ibid. f. 205.)

† Joan, second daughter of Edward the First, surnamed of Acres, in the Holy Land, from her birth in that city, born 1272; married, 1st. Gilbert de Clare, seventh earl of Gloucester and Hertford; and, 2ndly. Ralph de Monthermer, without her father's consent, and had issue by both. (See Nicolas's Siege of Caerlaverock.)

‡ She was the third daughter of Edw. I. and married to John duke of Brabant.

§ They were ordered to quit the kingdom for ever before a certain day, under the penalty of death; but were allowed to carry away with them their money and chattels. (Rot. Claus. 18 Edw. I. m. 6. Pat. 18 Edw. I. m. 14.) See p. 16, n. 1.

‖ See Appendix I.

¶ Alderman of Baynard Castle Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558. f. 204b.) and a member of the Grocers' Company, then styled "Pepperers." (Herbert's Livery Companies.)

** She died of a lingering disease, a slow fever, at a place called Hardby in Lincolnshire, on the evening of the 28th of Nov. 1290. The corpse was opened and embalmed. The heart was reserved to be deposited, probably at her own desire, in the church of the Friars Preachers of London. What else was removed was interred in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in Lincoln Cathedral. (See Liberate Roll, 19 Edw. I.) The place selected to receive the body was the newly-erected chapel at the east end of the church of the Abbey of Westminster, which had been erected by Henry III. in honour of Edward the Confessor. The entombment took place on the 17th Dec. and the king was quite profuse in his gifts to the monks to secure in this church a splendid and perpetual commemoration. (See Prynne's Edward the First, p. 458.) Engravings of the three crosses, which alone remain of the twelve that were erected by the king in memory of his queen,

reine la miere sire Edward, et gist à Aumesbury, et le lundi prochein devant le seint Nichole fut son quer enterré à les frere menours à Loundres.*

xx. Sire Johan de Bretton, gardein. Rauf le Blount † et Hamond Box, vicountes.

Mesme l'an à le Pasche moveit le roy vers Escoce. En cele temps les Normantz vindrent nutauntre come leres ove graunt navie, et ariverent sus pres l'ermitage à Dovere, et robberent et arderent grantz partie de la vile.

xxj. Sire Rauf de Sandwiz, gardein. Henri le Bole‡ et Elys Russel, vicountes.

En cele an fut la descord fait entre le roy d'Engeltere et sire Johan le Bailliol, et adonk fut il fait roy d'Escoce. Cele an furent les destres poyngz de .iij. hommes coupés pur la bascle. En cele an fu sire Rauf de Sandwyz ostez, et fu fait gardein sire Johan de Brettone. En cele an moveit le descord entre les portz et les Normantz et les portz conquirent graunt navie.§

xij. Sire Johan le Breton, gardein. Robert de Rokeslé et Martyn de Aumesbury, vicountes.

Cele an vint le roy d'Escoce à Loundres al parlement. Mesme l'an sistrent les justices errauntz à la croisse de piere.

xxiij. Sire Johan le Breton, gardein. Richard de Gloucestre ‖ et Henri Box, vicountes.

have been published by the Society of Antiquaries, in the third volume of the Vetusta Monumenta. See also Archæol. vol. xxix. p. 167, for a very interesting paper "On the Death of Eleanor of Castile, consort of King Edward the First, and the Honours paid to her Memory," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

* Eleanor of Provence, who died at an advanced age in the month of June 1291. She directed that her body should be buried in her convent at Ambresbury, but that her heart should be deposited in the church of the Friars Minors at London. A peculiar disposition of the heart, Mr. Hunter observes, was not at all an unusual circumstance in those times. Archæol. xxix. p. 186.

† Alderman of Bassishaw Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

‡ Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.)

§ For an account of this quarrel see Walsingham, 60, 479.

‖ Arms: Gules, paly of three vaire, argent, and azure, on a chief or a lion passant sable. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 30.)

Mesme l'an conquistrent les portz graunt navie d'Espaigne. En cele an vint un si graunt flod en Tamyse, q'il noea grauntz partie des teres de Bermundeseye et de tut le pais entour, q'est ore apele le breche.*

xxiiij. Sire Johan le Breton, gardein. Johan de Dunstaple,† et Adam de Hallingbury, vicountes.

Mesme l'an morust sire Gilbert de Clare, counte de Gloucestre.‡ Et si estoit adonk mewe une gere entre sire Johan Baillol roy d'Escoce et le roy d'Engeltere. En mesme l'an conquist le roy la tere de Gales et la tere d'Escoce. Et fu pris sire Johan Baillol roy d'Escoce, et Johan le joevene Comyn, et autres barounes et chivalers d'Escoce, et furent touz maundez à le tour de Loundres. En mesme l'an fut Thomas de Turbeville, chivaler, treyné et pendu pur lettres de tresoun.§ En cele temps fut le bataile de Dunbarre, et furent occys d'Escoce .xxvj. mil. .ccc., et nul homme des Engleis de renoun, fors sire Patrik de Graham;‖ et si furent pris à l'houre d'Escoce .iij. countes, .vij. barounes, .xxviij. chivalers, xj. clerks, et .xiii. pilardes, et furent fiergez et maundez à la tour de Loundres.

* The Annals of Bermondsey (MS. Harl. 231, f. 46) thus records this event: "Hoc anno gurges aquarum Thamisiæ transcendit consuetos limites [xviij die Octobris et tunc accidit magna brecca apud Retherhith] et planiciem de Bermundeseye et precinctum de Tothill debriavit."

† Alderman of Walbrook Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204ᵇ.)

‡ Gilbert de Clare, seventh earl of Gloucester and Hertford, one of the most powerful families on the English side of the border, fought at Evesham on the royal side, although he had fought at Lewes for Simon de Montfort. He was high in favour with Edw. I. whose daughter he married (see p. 22 antea). In 1287 he had the command of the army which invaded South Wales. He died in 1295, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert, who was slain in 1313 at the disastrous battle of Bannockburn, when the earldom of Gloucester became extinct.

§ The plans of this traitor, and their failure, are well told in a series of interesting contemporaneous documents printed in the Appendix (H) to which the reader is referred.

‖ Sir Patrick de Graham, a valiant knight, and "noble amongst the noblest," disdained to ask for quarter, and was slain in circumstances which extorted the praise of the enemy. See Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, vol. i. pp. 114—116.

xxv. Sire Johan le Breton, gardein. Adam de Fulham * et Thomas de Suffolk, viscountes.

xxvj. Henry Waleis, meir. Johan de Storteford et William de Storteford, vicountes. †

Mesme l'an le roy Edward prist le serment de les Escoce à Weimouster, qe jammès ne duissent relever encountre Engeltere, ne armes porter encountre luy, c'este à savoir, sire Johan le Comyn, le counte de Stratherne, le counte de Carryk, .iiij. evesqes et deus abbés pur tote la clergie d'Escoce, et issint passerent quites en lour paiis. Mais nepurquunt en mesme l'an les Escoces entrerent en Engeltere, et robberent en Northumberland,‡ et firent un shivaldour William Waleis lour cheventein. Et adonqes le counte de Garenne,§ sire Henry Percy,‖ sire William Latimer,¶ et sire Hughe de Cressingham, donqes tresorer, enchacerent après William Waleis, et pristrent le chastel de Strivelyn, et le matyn prochein nos gentz bien à .vj.

* Alderman of Bridge Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

† During this year the king restored the city liberties, which he had retained in his hands since the deposition of Gregory de Rokesley in 1285, not however without the payment of a large fine for the concession. (Liber Niger, f. 24. Pat. 26 Edw. I. m. 20.)

‡ The MS. Bibl. Egerton, No. 650, f. 45, gives the following account of this transaction, "And in the same tyme come the Scottes agayne into Englond, and dystroyed Northumbarlond and brent and robbet it, and kylled bothe man and women, and chyldryn that lay in cradylles, and brent also holy chyrche. And dystroyed crystendom, and toke and bare away Englysshe mens goodys, as thai had been saryzins and paynymes. And all the world spake of the wykkednesse that thai diddyn throghe crystendome." In consequence of this trespass the whole kingdom of Scotland was placed under an interdict.

§ John Earl Warren was appointed governor of Scotland by Edward the First. (Pat. 25 Edw. I. m. 2 and 22. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 27.) See Sir H. Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, pp. 130—136, for a memoir of this nobleman.

‖ Sir Henry Percy, nephew of Earl Warren, was made keeper of the county of Galloway, and the sheriffdom of Ayr. (Rot. Scotiæ, i. 31. Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, i. 123.) See Sir H. Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 136—141, for a memoir of this nobleman.

¶ Sir William le Latimer was a firm adherent of Henry the Third, and held at different times several offices of trust. He suffered considerable losses in the barons' wars. He afterwards appears to have accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land, and was at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300. He died in 1305, at a very advanced age. Knighton calls him *miles strenuissimus*. See a memoir of this distinguished knight in Sir H. Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 253.

myls issirent hors pur doner bataille à le dit William Waleis; et le dit William Waleis ove son poer enchasa nos gentz arere deske à le pount de Strivelyn, et la fut sire Hughe de Cressingham,* tresorer, occis et graunt partie de nos gentz.

xxvij. Henry Waleis, meir. Richer de Refham † et Thomas Saly,‡ vicountes.

En cele an la veille del Tiffaine fut la terremote. En cele temps esposa le roy Margarete la soer le roy de Fraunce.

xxviij. Elys Russel, meir.§ Johan Darmentiers ‖ et Henry de Fingry, vicountes.

* He was a proud and violent churchman, who preferred the cuirass to the cassock. In 1296 he was made Treasurer of Scotland. (Pat. 25 Edw. I. m. 23. Rot. Scotiæ, i. 29.) Prynne in the volume of his Papal Usurpations from John to King Edward I. calls him a canon of St. Paul's, and gives the names of several churches of which he was parson, adding, in the margin, "an insatiable pluralist." Hemingford (p. 130) also calls him a prebendary of many churches. He fell, whilst leading the van of the English army against Wallace in the battle of Stirling, Sept. 11, 1297. The indignities with which the Scots treated the body of Cressingham are borne testimony to by numerous historians. His dead body, says Hemingford, was mangled, the skin torn from the limbs, and in savage triumph cut into small pieces, to be preserved, not as relics, but for spite. Other writers state that they made saddles and girths of his skin. Wallace himself, according to the Lanercost Chronicle, is said to have had a sword-belt made of it. See Archæologia, xxv. p. 607, for an engraving from a small circular seal of Hugh de Cressingham, appendant to an instrument preserved in the library of the Society of Advocates at Edinburgh. In the area a swan is represented standing in front of a tree, in the attitude of preparing to attack some other animal. The inscription round reads: S. HUGONIS FILII WILLELMI DE CRESSINGHAM. No notice of any of Cressingham's family occurs, unless it may be in the Scala Chronicon, in which he is said to be of low origin.

† Alderman of Bassishaw Ward according to MS. Addit. 5444, f. 104, but of Dowgate Ward according to MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, and mayor in 1310. Arms: Ermine, on a fesse gules three lions gambs couped argent. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 30ᵇ.)

‡ Alderman of Aldgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.)

§ He was elected mayor on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, and sworn and received of the constable of the Tower (Sir Ralph de Sandwich) by the king's writ, &c. "extra portam forinsec. dictæ Turris." (Lib. c. f. 36, inter Record. Civit. Lond.) Elias Russel was alderman of Coleman Street Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204ᵇ.), and the first lord mayor sworn at the Tower. Arms: Gules, on a fesse ermine, between three swans argent, as many mullets sable. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 30ᵇ.)

‖ Alderman of Langbourn Ward. Arms: Cheky or and azure, a lion rampant gules. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 30ᵇ.)

En cele temps furent les pollards mis pur maille la veile de Nowel, et à la Paske après furent defenduz par tot. En cele temps fu graunt partye gaygné de la tere seinte par le roy de Tars, en le mois de Jenever, et en Mars l'an de grace m. cc. iij^xx. xix.; et le jour de la Maudeleyne prochein aprés fu la bataille feru à Foukirke, si furent occis d'Escoce .lvij. mil. ccc. xvij. et un vailant chivaler Engleis, un hospitler, qe avoit à nom Bryan Jay, sicome il pursuit après William Waleis, qe se mist à fuite, le dit chivaler ferist son chival des esporunes, et son chival saillist en un mire perfounde, et quaunt William Waleis ceo vist si se retourna et luy occyst.*

anno domini M°. ccc.

xxix. Elys Russel, meir. Lucas de Haveringge et Richard de Chaumps, vicountes.

En cele an, à le Chaundelure, fut le parlement à Nicole, et la fu fait sire Edward fitz le roy prince de Gales et counte de Cestre. En cele temps fut le counte d'Artois et .iiij. autres

* The MS. Bibl. Egerton, No. 650, f. 39, gives the following account of this battle and of the death of Sir Bryan de Jaye. "And on Saynt Marye Mawleyne daye the kyng come to Foukyrk and yaf batayle to the Scottes, and at that batayle were kyllede of the Scottes .xxxiij. thousande, and of Englyshemen .xxviij. persones and no mo, of the wheche was a worthy knyght slayne that was an hospitalere that men called ffrere Bryan Jay, for when Wylliam Waleis flew from the batayle that same frere Brian Jaye pursued freshly and hys hors start and ran into a myre and marrasse up on to the body, and Wylliam Waleis turned agayne, and kylled the forsaid Bryan Jaye. And that was moche harme." Tytler (Hist. of Scotland, vol. i. p. 167.) states, that nearly 15000 Scotchmen were left dead upon the field. On the English side only two men of note fell; one of them was Sir Bryan de Jaye, preceptor of the Scottish Templars, who, when pressing before his men, in the ardour of the pursuit, was entangled in a moss in Calendar Wood, and slain by some of the Scottish fugitives. The other was a companion of the same order, and of high rank. His name according to Carrick (Life of Wallace, vol. ii. p. 38.) was John de Sautre, "Maister de la Chivalerie de Temple en Ecosse." MS. Cott. Domit. A. III. f. 36 ᵇ, and Matthew of Westminster, p. 431, state that Bryan de Jaye was preceptor of the Knights Templars in England; but it is certain from the Rotuli Scotiæ 29, Edw. I. m. 12, 11., that he was preceptor of that order in Scotland. We there find "Brianus de Jaye, Preceptor Militiæ Templi in Scotia." Trivet, p. 313, says, these two religious knights were slain at the commencement of the battle.

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countes, et poeple saunz noumbre, tuez par Piers Conow de Flandres. Et mesme l'an le roy Edward fist un retourn en Escoce, et vint al chastel de Strivelyn qe fust bien estorée des gentz et de vitaile pur .vij. aunz, et le roy ne poeit riens faire taunt fust le chastel fort et bien defendu. Et adonkes le roy comaunda de lever sus deus fourches de .lx. piés en haut devant les portes du chastel, et jurra graunt serment qe qaunqe furent en le chastel, fust il counte, baroun, ou chivaler, haut ont bas, s'ils ne rendrent le chastel le plus tost, q'ils serront treinez et penduz sur les fourches, saunz nul mercy de luy aver. Et quaunt ceux dedeinz oyerent ço, tost overerent les portes, et se respondirent au roy, et le roy les pardona son mautalent. Et adonkes touz les graunt d'Escoce firent lour serment de venir chescun an à Weimouster à son parlement, et de ester à sa ordenaunce.*

xxx. Johan le Blount, meir. Piers de Bosenho et Robert le Callere,† vicountes.

En cele an le counte marchal ‡ et le counte de Herforde § feofferent le roy de lour terres et tenementz, et le roy en seysine xl. jours. Le roy refeoffa les deux countes à eux et à lour heirs de lour corps engendrez, et si nul heir ne ussent, turner ariere au roy et à ses heirs. En cele an vint le eschekkere de Everwyk. Et mesme l'an, quaunt la guerre fu sessé et finie en Gales, Escoce, et Gascoygne, pur restorer ses grauntz despence fait par xx. aunz devaunt, fist justice fer sur maufe-

* See "The Wallace Papers," published by the Maitland Club, p. 166, for a list of English nobility at the siege of the Castle of Stirling, printed from the contemporary document (32 Edw. I.) in Sir Francis Palgrave's Documents and Records illustrative of the History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 274. For an account of the siege, see Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, vol. i. p. 205, et seq. The surrender of Stirling completed the reduction of Scotland.

† Alderman of Cordwainers' Street Ward. (MS. Bibl. Hargrave, 142, f. 59.)

‡ Roger Bigod, VI.—5 Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal. ob. 1307.

§ Humphrey de Bohun XI.—4 Earl of Hereford and Earl of Essex. Lord High Constable. ob. 1321. See a memoir of this nobleman in Sir H. Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 119—122.

sours, et fust apellé Traylebastoun,* et par ceo le roy gaygna graunt tresor, et par icele justicerie les communes de la tere furent en greindre equité par deux anz entiers par my tot Engeltere.

xxxj. Johan le Blount, meir. Symond de Parys et Hugh Pourte, vicountes.†

En cele temps fut le tresorie le roy debrusé à Weimouster.‡

* The "Ordinatio de Traillbaston" is extant on the Parliament Roll. (Rot. Parl. i. 178.) The commission pursues the term of the ordinance. Lord Coke (4 Inst. 31) says they were called justices of Traillbaston, because they proceeded as speedily as one might draw or trail a staff; and others have supposed that they obtained their title from their staves of office. It is obvious, however, that the name was originally applied either to the offender or to the offence, as the commission is docketed "De transgressionibus nominatis Traillbaston audiendis et terminandis." The offenders are described as murderers, robbers, and incendiaries, wandering from place to place, and lurking in woods and parks. (Rot. Pat. 33. Edw. I. p. 1. m. 8d. MS. Addit. 5444. f. 135.) Perhaps, says Lingard, they were generally armed with clubs; whence the offence might be called an act of traillbaston. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 231, (Camden publication,) for "The Outlaws' Song of Traillebaston," and the note p. 383.

† Symon Parys, Alderman of Cheap Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.) and Hugh Pourte, Alderman of Bridge Ward (Ibid.) were chosen sheriffs, admitted, and sworn, &c. on the Vigil of St. Michael, 30. Edw. I. (Liber C. f. 70. in Archiv. Civit. Lond.) Hugh Pourt and Margaret his wife founded a perpetual chantry in the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge. (Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 396). In 1317 (Apr. 15.) Hugh de Waltham, and William Lambyn, executors of Hugh Porte, obtained licence from Edw. II. to grant the dean and chapter of St. Paul's a rent of 28*s.* in London, for the maintenance of a lamp to burn perpetually before the altar of the Virgin Mary. (Malcolm, Londin. Redivivum, vol. iii. p. 36.) Arms, Az. two dolphins endorsed or, between seven cross-crosslets or (another fitchée) or, on a chief gu. three leopard's faces of the third. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 55; and 1049, f. 31.) See remarks on the Arms formed on those of the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths, by Mr. J. G. Nichols, in Archæologia, vol. xxx. The arms of Symon Parys were, Gu. three unicorn's heads erased or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 31.)

‡ In the year 1303 the king's treasury, which was then within the precincts of the abbey at Westminster, (Dart says, "in the cloisters,") was robbed of jewellery to a very large amount; but a part of the stolen valuables were afterwards recovered. On the 6th June an order was issued by the king, who was then in Scotland, to Ralph de Sandwich and others, to make inquisition concerning this depredation (Rot. Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 14 d.); and about a fortnight afterwards, John de Drokenesford, keeper of the king's wardrobe, accompanied by those appointed to make the inquiry, entered the treasury, and found the chests and coffers broken open, and much of the treasure gone. On the 10th

xxxij. Johan le Blount, meir. John de Boreford et William Coumbemartin,* vicountes.

En cele temps sistrent justice sire Roger Brabason et sire William de Bereford,† pur enquere qe avoit debrusé la tresorie le roy à Weimouster.

xxxiij. Johan le Blount, meir. Johan de Nicole ‡ et Roger de Paris,§ viscountes.

En cele temps fut William Waleis pris en Escoce, et mesné à Loundres le jour de seint Dominik, et jugement doné countre luy q'il fut trainé, pendu, descolé, ses boels ars, et son corps departy en iiij. quarters, et sa teste ficché sure le pount de Loundres la veile seint Berthelmeu.‖

Oct. another order was issued by the king, to Sir Roger Brabazon, Sir William de Bereford and others, to make further inquiry; in consequence of which Walter Wenlock, Abbot of Westminster, with eighty of his monks, were committed to the tower, on the charge of stealing property to the value of £100,000. (Rot. Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 12 d. and m. 9 d.) Twelve of them were kept two years in prison without trial: but at length, on Lady day, 1305, the king, who had come to the church at Westminster to return thanks for his victory over the Scots, gave orders for their discharge; but Walsingham observes, the persons so directed to discharge them detained them eight days longer out of pure malice.

* Alderman of Tower Ward. (MS. Lansd. 588, f. 204b.) In 1 Edw. II. he was elected member for the city to serve in the Parliament at Northampton. (Liber C. f. 92b.)

† Sir William de Bereford was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He died in 1327. (Esch. 20 Edw. II. n. 45.)

‡ Alderman of Bassishaw Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

§ Alderman of Coleman Street Ward. (Ibid.)

‖ William Wallace, or Walays, was the second son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, near Paisley, a simple knight, whose family was ancient, but neither rich nor noble. After escaping from the hands of his enemies for some time, he at last fell a victim to the confidence which he reposed in a friend and countryman, and was betrayed by Sir John Menteth, a Scottish baron of high rank, and governor of Dunbarton. On the night of the 5th August, 1305, strongly fettered, and guarded by a powerful escort, under the command of Robert de Clifford, and Aymer de Valence, he was hurried to the south, by the line of road least exposed to the chance of a rescue. (Carrick's Life of Wallace, ii. 155.) From a document recently discovered in the Chapter House at Westminster, printed in Sir F. Palgrave's Documents and Records illustrative of the History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 295, we learn the high amount of the rewards given to the traitors.

xxxiiij. Johan le Blount, meir. Reinaud de Tunderlé et William Cosyn,* vescountes.

En cele an, le jour del Pentecost, sire Edward fitz le roy Edward fu fait chivaler, et iiij^{xx}. et xij. chivalers fait pur reverence de luy; et le dit Johan le Blount, meir, fu fait chivaler mesme le jour.† En cele temps fu Simond Frisel treiné, pendu, descolé, ses boeles ars, et le corps saunz teste pendu autre

Forty marks, equal to thirty pounds, were given to one person, who had watched Wallace; sixty marks (forty pounds) were given to others who had been employed in the same mission; a like sum was divided among those who had been present at his capture; and land to the value of one hundred pounds was assigned to Sir John Menteth. So anxious was Edward to wreak his vengeance upon the head of Wallace, that no sooner had he obtained possession of his captive, than he appears to have made preparation for his execution. He arrived in London, attended, as might have been expected, by a great multitude of spectators, upon Sunday, 22 August, 1305, and was lodged in the house of William de Leyre, a citizen, in the parish of All Saints, Fenchurch Street. On the morrow, being the eve of St. Bartholomew (August 23), he was conducted on horseback to Westminster Hall, Sir John de Segrave, and Sir Geoffrey de Segrave, the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London, many both on horseback and on foot, accompanying him. (MS. Addit. 5444, f. 138^{b}.) Sentence of death having been pronounced against him, he was then dragged at the tails of horses through the streets, to the foot of a high gallows, placed at the Elms in Smithfield. After being hanged, but not to death, he was cut down yet breathing, his bowels taken out, and burnt before his face. His head was then struck off, and his body divided into four quarters. His head was placed on a pole on London Bridge, his right arm above the bridge at Newcastle, his left arm was sent to Berwick, his right foot and limb to Perth, and his left quarter to Aberdeen. (Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, vol. i. p. 214.) The documents connected with the trial and execution of Wallace may be found amongst "The Wallace Papers," pp. 181—193, published by the Maitland Club. Carrick in his "Life of Wallace, vol. ii. p. 157, states that Geoffrey de Hartlepool, recorder of London, rode on one side of Wallace during his progress from Fenchurch Street to Westminster Hall. This circumstance is here noticed, because the first mention that is made of a recorder of London is in this reign, the above Geoffrey de Hartlepool, alderman of Candlewick Ward, (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.) being (A.D. 1304) the first who was appointed to that high office, which has been continued ever since.

* Alderman of Queenhithe Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204^{b}.)

† On this occasion the city paid £2,000 to the king. (Madox's Hist. Exchequ.) John le Blount, mentioned as receiving the honour of knighthood, was alderman of Cheap Ward, (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205^{b},) and during this year accompanied the king's son to the wars, in consequence of which the king by his writ commanded the citizens to elect four fit persons to officiate for the mayoralty during his absence. (Liber C. f. 84.)

foithe et gardé de nuit,* et mesme le jour furent ij. chivalers d'Escoce descolez à le tour de Loundres.† Et mesme l'an l'esvesqe de seint Andreu, sire Robert le Brus, le counte de Carrik, et touz les autres barounes d'Escoce, furent oblygez par serment et par autre affiaunce à Weimouster, qe jammès ne mesprendrent vers Engeltere, sure peine d'estre desheritez et perdre vie et membre, et sur ceste affiaunce ils alerent saufz en lour pais. En cele temps, en un nuit et un jour, seinte esglise par tot Engelterre fut robbé de tut le tresor qe leinz fust trové par le roy Edward. Et tost après les Escoce firent par election Robert le Brus lour roy; mès sire Johan le Comyn ne voleit à ceo en nule manere assenter à son corounement, par quey Robert le Bruss luy occist en l'esglyse des frere menours à Dounfrys, et puisse après à l'assumpcion nostre dame le roy Edward fist un chivachée en Escoce, et prist la ville seint Johan, et encountre sire Robert le Bruss et sa companye, des queux furent occys xxiiij. mil, cc. xvij. d'Escoce, et sire Robert Bruss s'enfuist. A cele bataile estoit pris l'eveske de Glascou,‡ l'eveske de seint Andreu,§ l'abbé de

* Frisel was the original form of the name of Fraser, and is the way in which it is spelt in all the English documents. He was the eldest son of Simon Fraser, the ancestor of the baronial houses of Saltoun and Lovat; and a faithful adherent of Sir Willam Wallace. His death was as ignominious as his valour and his patriotism had been great. He was carried to London heavily ironed, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, and, as he passed through the city, a garland of periwinkle was in mockery placed upon his head. He was afterwards hanged, cut down when still living, and beheaded; his bowels were then torn out and burnt, and his head fixed beside that of Wallace upon London Bridge. These were the first instances of this kind of degradation to which the bridge was appropriated, though in after ages such scenes became frequent. The trunk was hung in chains, and strictly guarded, lest his friends should remove it. He was executed in the 49th year of his age. For a memoir of this distinguished personage see Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 216. A song composed on the execution of Sir Simon Fraser may be found in Wright's Political Songs, p. 212.

† There was only one knight that suffered death on the same day, viz.: Sir Herbert de Morham, a Scottish knight, of French extraction, who had been imprisoned and forfeited his estates in 1297, and liberated under the promise of serving Edward in his Flemish war. His squire Thomas de Boys also suffered with him. (Tytler's Scotland, i. 250.)

‡ Robert Wisheart, archdeacon of St. Andrew's, elected bishop of Glasgow in 1272.

§ William Lamberton, chancellor of the diocese of Glasgow, elected bishop of St.

Skone, et autres, en fers bien armés come treitres encountre lour serment, et furent presentz al roy Edward; mès il ne voleit eux mettre à juyse pur çeo q'ils estoyent prelat; mès les fit garder touz armez taunque le roy eust maundement de apostoile quei serreit à faire de eux.

xxxv. Sire Johan le Blount, chivaler, meir.

Edmond Bolet * et Geffrey del Conduit,† vicountes.

En cele temps fut le counte d'Atheles ‡ pendu et descolé à Loundres. En cele temps furent les ij freres Robert Bruss pris en Escoce et penduz. En cele an, le xvj jour d'Averil, fut sire Johan Waleis le frere William Waleis pendu et descolé. En cele temps morust dame Johane d'Acres, contesse de Gloucestre, et adonke morust le roy Edward en les parties d'Escoce le venderdi en le fest del translacion seint Thomas de Canterbury, et fut son corps amené à Weymouster la veille de l'assumpcion nostre dame.

EDWARDUS SECUNDUS.

Les nouns de meirs et viscountes et autres merveiles en le temps le roy Edward Secunde.

i. Sire Johan le Blount, chivaler, meir.

Andrew's in 1298. He built the bishop's palace at St. Andrew's, and finished the cathedral.

* Alderman of Candlewick Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204[b]), where he is called "Simon."

† Alderman of Bridge Ward. (Ibid.)

‡ John 10th Earl of Athol was one of the chief associates of Bruce in his arduous attempt to restore the liberties of Scotland, and assisted at his coronation at Scone, 27 March, 1306. On the discomfiture of Bruce the same year the Earl of Athol, endeavouring to escape by sea, was discovered, and conducted to London. Notwithstanding he was allied in blood, through his mother, to the English monarch, such was the animosity of Edward against those who had supported Bruce that Athol was condemned to death in Westminster Hall, 7 Nov. 1306, and executed the same day, on a gallows thirty feet higher than ordinary, in consequence of his royal descent. He was let down before he was dead, his

Nicholas Pycot et Neel Druerye, viscountes.*

En cele an, le venderdi apres le fest de seint Luke, fut le roy Edward ensevely noblement à Weimoster. En cele temps furent les Templers destruz. En cele an, le dimeygne après la feste seint Piere in cathedra, furent le roy et la reyne, dame Isabele, corounez, à quele corounement fut sire Johan Bacwelle, chivaler, tué, sicome il cheit de un mur.† En cele an fut graunt maladie des oelz, dont plusours gents perdirent le veue.

ij. Nicholas de Farndon, meir.‡

Jakes le Botiller et William de Basinge,§ vicountes.

head cut off, and fixed on London Bridge, and his body burnt to ashes. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, vol. i. p. 133. Edit. Wood.)

* On the 30th Dec. Nicolas Picot, Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, (M.S. Lansd. 558, fol. 204b), and Nigell Drury, Alderman of Billingsgate Ward (Ibid.), sheriffs of London, received £40 to provide beer for the King's Coronation. (Devon's Issue Roll, p. 121.)

† This fatal occurrence is stated by the monks of Westminster to have been a judgment in their favour, in consequence of Sir John Bakwell having been a great enemy to their church through some law differences between him and the convent. He was pressed to death by the crowd "without the happiness of the last viaticum." (Dart's Westm. Abbey, ii. xxvij.) The arms of Sir John Bakwell were: Palee de argent, e de azure, od le chef de goules a un lupard de or. See Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II. edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, from a contemporary MS.

‡ He was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and the son of William Farindon, Alderman of Farringdon Ward, within and without, and sheriff in 1281. (See antea, p. 17.) He served the office of mayor four times, viz. in 1308, 1313, 1320, and 1323, in which last year the office of mayoralty being in the king's hands for certain causes, the king by his writ committed it to Nicholas Farindon, during pleasure, and commanded the aldermen &c. to be obedient to him as mayor. In 1314 he was member for the city, and also in 1340. He first occurs as warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1339, and for the last time in 1352. In 1361 he built the east arch or gate which entered the south churchyard of St. Paul's. He lived to a great age, as he witnessed several deeds in the year 1363. The time of his death is not known, but he was buried in the church of St. Peter le Chepe, in which church he founded a chantry of the yearly value of £5 6*s.* 8*d.* and also gave 4*s.* out of his lands in the same parish towards the maintenance of a light, to be perpetually burning before our Lady there. Arms: Or, on a fesse gu. between ten cross-crosslets fitchée sa. three lion's heads erased or. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 34b.)

§ He is said by Stowe to have been one of the founders of the priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street. William Basinge, dean of St. Paul's, was the first founder.

iij. Thomas Romeyn,* meir.

Roger Palmere † et Jakes Fouke,‡ vicountes.

En cele temps vint sire Piers de Gaverstone en Engeltere, qe fut exilé par le roy Edward conquerour, et fu fait counte de Cornewaille à graunt damage de tot le realme. En cele an fut si graunte glace en Tamyse qe moutz des gentz passerent à pié sure le glace jeske à Suthwerk, et arere à Loundres.§ En cele an fut doné jugement à Weimouster countre la fraunchise, sure le purchaz de bastardrie, si ascun fut mort saunz heir et saunz testament fait, ses teres et tenementz dusent estre eschet au roy.

iiij. Richer de Refham,‖ meir.

Symond Corp¶ et Piers de Blakeneye,** viscountes.

* Alderman of Cordwainer Street Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b), and served the office of sheriff in 19 Edw. I. Stowe says, "he was a great benefactor to the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, and had a chantry there 1319." Will dated London "in domo sua paroch. de Aldemarie church die Jovis in festo sanctæ Thomæ Apostoli." A. D. 1312. (Regist. Reynolds, f. 260 b. in Bibl. Lambeth.) Arms: Arg. on a fesse gules three crosses pattée or. (MS. Harl. 1049. f. 29 b.)

† Alderman of Farringdon Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.)

‡ MS. Addit. No. 5444, f. 153 b, states his name to be "Jacobus Filius Fulconis de Sancto Edmundo."

§ The following account of this severe frost is extracted from the MS. last quoted, f. 154. "Eodem anno, in festo natalis Domini, tanta frigiditas et gelu fuerat massata et congregata in Thamisia et ubique, quod pauperes, præ nimio frigore, oprimabantur, et quod panis in stramine vel alio velamine coopertus, fuerat congelatus, quod non potuit comedi, nisi fuerit calefactus; et quod tanta fuit massa crustium glaciorum in Thamisia, quod homines iter suum arripuerunt de Quenhethe in Suthwork, et de Westm. usque London: et sic per multum tempus duravit, quod populus duxit choream per medium ejus, juxta ignem quemdam ibidem factam, et luctaverunt, et leporem cum canibus ceperunt in medio Thamis., ponte London. in magno periculo et dampno permanente; sed et pons Roffensis et aliæ pontes in cursu aquarum stantes omnino corruerunt."

‖ Alderman of Dowgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558. f. 204 b). Through his falsely imprisoning William de Hakford, mercer, which led to a commotion in the city, he was deposed from his office of mayor, and afterwards from his aldermanship. (MS. Addit. 5444. f. 170.)

¶ Alderman of Cordwainer Street Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.)

** Piers de Blakeneye dying within the year, John de Grauntebrugge was chosen in his place. (MS. Addit. 5444. f. 169 b.)

v. Johan Gisors,* meir.

Richard de Welforde† et Simond de Mereworthe. [Vicountes.]

En mesme l'an estoit graunt descord entre le roy et les countes pur sire Piers de Gaverstone, pur ce qe le tresor de la tere fust despendu par luy en orgoille et graunt bobaunce, et le dit sire Piers avoit graunt indignacion de les grauntz de la tere, et dona à cheseun graunt de la tere un sertein noun en eschar de mokerye. Issint qe il fut espyé hors del companie del roy, et pris par le counte de Warwyk,‡ et le counseil de autres grauntz de la tere, et fut mesné à Warwik, et après par lour counseil le xix. jour de Juyn à houre de vespre il fut mené en un chaump q'est appelle Blakelowe, près de un eawe corraunt

* Sir John Gisors, kn^t. one of the Pepperers' (now the Grocers') Company, was seven times mayor, alderman of Vintry Ward, and coroner for the city, from 10 to 13 Edw. I. (MS. Lansd. 558. f. 204, 206.) The family is said to be of Italian origin—the *Gisorio;* but the name is decidedly Norman, Gisors being the name of a town in Normandy. In 1311 he was made constable of the Tower. (Claus. 1 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 23). In 1314 he was nominated, with William de Leire, by the mayor and aldermen, &c. to attend the Parliament at York, for which he received twenty marks for his expenses, and William de Leire fifteen marks. (Liber E. p. 20, inter Archiv. Civit. Lond.) During his mayoralty, in 1315, he, with Nicholas de Farendon, John de Wengrave, Robert de Keleseye, and other aldermen, appeared before the king at Westminster, and on their bended knees asked pardon for an outrage committed by the citizens in demolishing the eastern rampart opposite to the outward gate of the tower. The king, in consideration of 600 marks which the citizens promised to give him, and on condition that the rampart should be repaired at their expense, with all possible dispatch, and that the malefactors should be punished, pardoned them the whole trespass. (Claus. 9 Edw. II. m. 25 ^d.) The time of his death is not known, but he was buried in the chapel of St. Mary, in the Grey Friars, "ad dexterum cornu altaris sub prima parte fenestræ sub lapide elevato." (Collect. Topog. et Geneal. v. 282.) His arms were: Az. billettée, a lion rampant or. (MS. Harl. 472. f. 20.) There were two of this name who served the office of mayor, the first in 1245, and the second in 1312, 1313, and 1315. Stowe says the latter was buried, with others of this very distinguished family, in the church of St. Martin in the Vintry. (See MS. Harl. 1349. f. 3 ^b.) Gisors' Hall, now called Gerrard's Hall, was in the possession of this family for several years. (Maitland, ii. 825.)

† Richard de Welleford dying within the year, Adam Lotekyn or Lucekyn, his executor, was elected in his place. (Liber D. f. 3^a. inter Archiv. Civit. London. MS. Addit. 5441, f. 221.)

‡ Guy de Beauchamp XI.—9 Earl of Warwick, ob. 1315.

qe est appellé Gaversik, et illuk fust descolé. En cele an fut abatu un mure de tere près da la tour qe sire Johan Cromwell * fit, dont graunt noyse fut cele nuyt la veile seint Matheu parentre le commune de la cyté et sire Johan de Cromwelle.

vj. Johan Gisors, meir.

Adam Lucekyn et Johan Lambyn, † vicountes.

En mesme l'an fu née sire Edward de Wyndesore, fitz le roy de dame Isabele la reyne, qe fu la fille le roy de Fraunce, le lundi en la feste seint Bryce; et le jour seint Esmon de Pounteneye, si fut il baptisé de sire Arnaud le cardinal. En cele an, le dimeigne après la chaundelure, firent les pessoners de Loundres une nief siglaunt par my chepe jeske à Weimouster. Et cele an morust Robert de Winchelsé, ercheveske de Caunterbury. En cele an fut le eir en Kent, et furent justices sire Hervy de Staunton, Henry Spygornel, William de Goldingtone, et Johan de Motteforde. Cele an morust Rauf de Baldok, esveske de Loundres.

vij. Nicholas de Farndon, meir.

Hughe de Barton ‡ et Robert de Burdeyn,§ vescountes.

En cele an fut sire Wauter Reynaud, eveske de Wircestre, tronicé en ercheveske de Caunterbury, le dymeigne après le fest seint Pere in cathedra. En cele an fut le roy descomfit à Strivelyn en Escoce, le jour de seint Johan le Baptiste, par Robert de Bruss. En cele bataile fut occys le counte de Gloucestre,‖ sire Robert de Clifford, sire Giles d'Argentein, et moutz

* A memoir of this personage may be found in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 356.

† Alderman of Bridge Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.)

‡ Alderman of Coleman Street Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b), where he is called "Garton." He was probably a member of the Grocers' Company, as MS. Addit. 5444. f. 221 b, calls him "Hugo de Garton, spicer."

§ He was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company. (MS. ut supra.)

‖ Gilbert de Clare, X.—8 Earl of Gloucester.

des autres, et le counte de Hereford et autres grauntz seignours furent pris et enprisonez à Bodevile, et le counte de Penbroke,* sire Hugh le Despencer, Henry de Beaumond, Johan de Cromwell, et autres, s'enfuirent jeske à Dunbarre, et la se mistrent en mer et vindrent à Berwyk. En cele an fut mis aval la croisse del clocher seint Poul, et reparaillé, et furent trové en la veiglle crosse relikes, c'este à saver, j. corporeaux dount l'en chaunte messe, blaunk et entier saunz ascun enpirement, et en cele corpereaux fut trové un partye del fust de la crosse nostre seignour Jhesu Crist faite en le maner de un croisse, une piere del sepulcre nostre seignour, et un autre piere del lu ou Dieu estut quaunt il mounta en cyel, et un autre piere del mount de Calvarie où la croisse nostre seignour fut ficché. Et fut trovée un bourse, et en cele bourse une piece de sendal rouge, en la quele furent envolupez ossementz de les xj m. virgines, et autre reliqes dount les nounz ne furent conuz. Les queux relikes mestre Robert de Clothale † mostra à le poeple en sa predicacion le dimeigne devant la feste seint Botolf, et après mesme ces reliqes furent mis arere en la croisse, et plosours autres noveles, le jour de seint Fraunceis.‡

viij. Johan Gisors, meir.

Estevene de Abingdone et Hamon de Chikewelle, vicountes.

En cele an morust le counte de Warwik. En cele an fut si graunt pluvie qe blés failerent et totes autres choses en August, et durra la pluvie de la Pentecost jesk à la Paske. En cele an, le jour seint Jake devant l'Aust, fust j. pestour tret sur le claye soul, et pur çeo qe un altre pestour ne porta mie le juise, mesme le jour l'avantdit meir fust ledengée del poeple et appellé Rogier,

* Aymer de Valence, X.—2 Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1323. A memoir of this celebrated earl may be found in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 145.

† He was Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1309; and again in 1319. (Dugdale's St. Paul's, pp. 232, 271. Edit. Ellis.)

‡ The reliques of saints it appears were anciently kept in the Cross, probably to preserve the church from all danger of tempests. (Dugdale's St. Paul's, pp. 11, 337. Edit. Ellis.)

par quey moutz des gentz furent enprisonnez et enpoveriz par mi le malice et faus compassement le dit Johan Gisors, meir.

ix. Stevene de Abingdon, meir.*

William Bodeleyhg † et Hamon Godehep,‡ vicountes.

En cele an fut graunt famine, qe poeple saunz noumbre morerent de feim, et fut auxint graunt morine d'autre gentz. L'en vendit cele an à la Pentecost, et après, le quarter de furment pur xxxviij. s. et pur xl. sold. et seel pur xl. s. et ij. petiz oynouns pur un dener.§

x. Johan de Wengrave,‖ meir.

William de Caustone ¶ et Rauf la Balaunce, vicountes.

* Alderman of Dowgate Ward and chamberlain for the city. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, 206 b.) He was also a member of the Drapers' Company; and during his mayoralty was appointed to the office of butler to the king, which has continued ever since. (MS. Add. 5444, f. 223, 227 b.) The last person who served this office was the Right Hon. John Thomas Thorpe, at the coronation of Geo. IV. on the 19 July 1821. His office was to serve the king after dinner with wine in a gold cup, which cup, with the cover belonging to it, and the layer of gold, he retained for his own use as his fee and reward. Arms: Argent, on a bend gules three eaglets displayed or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 33 b.)

† Member of the Vintners' Company. (MS. Add. 5444, f. 227 b.)

‡ Member of the Mercers' Company, (Ibid.), and alderman of Bread Street Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.)

§ Between the years 1314 and 1317, the city, in common with the rest of the kingdom, suffered greatly from a scarcity of provisions, which eventually produced a complete famine, although different statutes were made by the king to limit the consumption, and restrain the prices of corn, meat, &c. "There followed this famine," says Stowe (Annales, 218. Edit. Howes), "a grievous mortalitie of people, so that the quicke might vneath burie the dead. The beastes and cattell also, by the corrupt grasse whereof they fed, dyed, whereby it came to passe that the eating of flesh was suspected of all men, for flesh of beastes not corrupted was hard to finde. Horse-flesh was counted great delicates: the poore stole fatte dogges to eate: some (as it was sayde) compelled through famine, in hidde places, did eate the flesh of their owne children, and some stole others, which they devoured. Theeves that were in prisons did plucke in peeces those that were newly brought amongst them, and greedily devoured them halfe alive." See also MS. Cott. Faustina, A. viii. f. 174 b, for certain petitions of the clergy to the archbishop of Canterbury relative to this dreadful famine.

‖ At the time of his election he was "Recordator Gildaulæ, et subcoronator." (MS. Add. 5444, f. 230 b.) He was also alderman of Cheap Ward and coroner for the City. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b, 206 b.)

¶ Alderman of Bread Street Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.)

Uncore durra la graunt chiertée. Cele an en Juille fut graunt toneire, et graunt goute d'ewe, qe fit graunt damage al pount de Flete et al pount de Holborne.*

xj. Johan de Wengrave, meir.

William de Furneaux et Johan Priour, vicountes.

En cele an, pur la colusion et conspiracie del dit meir, moveit graunt descord entre le comune et luy, et le comune ordeina serteinz pointz de lour novele chartre, qe fut mult countre la volenté le dit Johan, meir.

xij. Johan Wengrave, meir, par procurement de lettres le roy et par assent d'ascunes serteinez persones de poer encountre la volunté del comune.

Johan Poyntel † et Johan Dallingge, viscountes.

En cele an fut la novele chartre confermé par le roy et cousta mil. liveres, le quele Johan Wengrave fit mult mal en son temps a le comune.

xiij. Hamond de Chikewell, meir.‡

* MS. Cott. Faustina, A. VIIJ. f. 175 b thus records this dreadful inundation, &c.—

"Memorandum quod die Translationis Sancti Martini (4 July) in sero et per totam noctem sequentem vise fuerunt tante coruscationes et audita tanta tonitrua quanta longe ante fuerant inaudita, anno videlicet domini M°.CCC. septimo decimo. Fuit etiam in ipsa nocte tanta pluvia quod per inundationem aquarum subito provenientium multi pontes, domus quamplurima, cum hominibus et pueris, ac etiam molendina in multis locis sunt submersa. Ista acciderunt London: tamen pluvia fuit particularis et non universalis."

Malcolm (Lond. Rediv. i. 376) says, "The little River Fleet, whose waters were swelled by Turnmill and Oldbourn brooks, flowed in a valley, which may be very readily traced from the Thames to Battle Bridge" (now called King's Cross,) "near the Small Pox Hospital." Everything but the names of Oldbourne (Holborn) and Turnmill are lost to us; and the Fleet exists only under a sewer. Fleet River, says Stowe, was called in the foundation charter of St. Martin's-le-Grand College, by the Conqueror, the River of Wells. See also Knight's London, p. 225, where may be found an engraving of the Fleet Ditch, 1749.

† Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205.) Arms: Argent, a dancette gules, in chief three leopard's heads sable. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 34.)

‡ He was a member of the Grocers' Company (pepperer), six times mayor of London during the reign of Edward II. namely, in the years 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, and finally in 1327. He was also alderman of Queenhithe Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.) The periods at which he presided over the city, as its chief magistrate, were stormy and tumultuous, but he appears by his activity and decision to have effectually maintained order and tranquillity, and thereby secured to himself the approbation of his fellow-citi-

Johan de Prestone * et Symond de Abingdone,† vicountes.

En cele an passa le roy en Fraunce pur son homage faire, et la reygne ove luy. En cele an furent les espeyes defenduz, qe homme ne les portast, par quey moutz despeyes furent pris et penduz desus Ludgate dedeinz et de hors. En cele temps multz des gentz de mesters en Loundres furent vestuz de suite, et fut bon seele comensaunt.

xiiij. Nicholas de Farndon, meir.

William Prodhomme et Reynaud de Cunduyt, vicountes.

En cele temps, le meskerdi l'endemeyn seint Hillare, sistrent justices errantz à le tour de Loundres, c'est à savoir, sire Henri de Staunton,‡ William Herle, Esmond Passelee. En cele an fut perdu le meyrauté de Loundres pur un trespas qe Johan Gysors fit en son temps quaunt il fut meir, pur ço qe il ressut Henry de Braundeston, feloun le roy, de rejoier la fraunchise de Loundres après le felonie faite. Le quele Henri avoit occys un homme en seinte esglise à nostre dame atte hille. Et fu fait gardein sire Robert de Kendale, et il demorra gardein jeskes le meskerdy l'endemein de seint Donston, qe le roy graunta à le comune de eslire un meir à demorer jeske le quinzeine de seint Michel, issint qe Hamon de Chikewelle fut eslu meir.§ En cele aire fut ordeine qe nul felon le roy sera à mein-

zens. He died in 1328, and was buried, according to Stowe, in St. Paul's Cathedral, "in the north-west walk, against the choir." MS. Add. 5444, f. 223, however, calls him "Piscenarius," a member of the Fishmongers' Company.

* Member of the Drapers' Company. Arms: Or, on a chief sable three crescents or. (MS. Harl. 1094, f. 34.) He was elected mayor in 7 Edw. III.

† Probably a near relative of Stephen de Abingdon above-mentioned, his arms being the same. (MS. ut supra.) He was alderman of Tower Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.)

‡ This name should be Hervy de Stanton. He was the founder of Michael House at Cambridge, since embodied in Trinity College. His family name was Aungier, or Aunger, and he is said to have been a native of Suffolk. He was rector of East Dereham and North Creake, in Norfolk, a canon of York and Wells, and chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II. He was also a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Nicholas at Bury St. Edmund's. He died at York in 1337. (See Wright's Memorials of Cambridge.)

§ In consequence of certain quarrels having ensued between the mayor and aldermen and the commonalty of the city, and several of the officers and magistrates charged with various misdemeanours and acts of corruption, the mayoralty of the city was seized

prise taunke en aire de justices. En cele an une femme qe avoit à noun Isabele de Bury tua le clerk de l'esglise de Touz Seintz pres del mur de Loundres, et ele se tint en mesme l'esglise v. jours taunk l'esvesqe de Loundres maunda sa lettre qe le esglise ne la voleit saver, par quei ele fut mené hors de l'esglise à Neugate, et le tierze jour après ele fut pendu. En cele ayre furent gentz de poer, aldermans et autres, endités de faus conspiracie. En cele an moveit un descord entre les grauntz seignors de la tere et sire Hughe le Despenser, le piere et le fitz, de diverse articles et mauveis, qe les peres de la tere mistrent sure, par quoy le counte de Herford, les Mortimers, et plusours autres graunt seignours, destrurent lour teres et chateux, et vindrent ove graunt hoste armez à Loundres à le goule d'Augst, et la vielle l'assumpcion nostre dame furent les Despencers, le piere et le fitz, en le presence le roy à Weimouster exilez. Mes le roy maintint le fitz en le reaume par les cynk portz, et le dit sire Hughe le fitz robba par mer dromondez et autre niefs à graunt noumbre d'avoir qe furent venaunt vers Engeltere, et grant mal il fit par ewe en cest temps.

xv. Hamon de Chikewelle, meir, eslu del commune par la volunté le roy.* Richard Constantin † et Richard Hakeneye,‡ vicountes.

En cele an, devant les touz seintz, le roy assembla host et assega le chastel de Ledes,§ qe fut à sire Barthelmeu Badles-

into the hands of the crown, and sir Robert de Kendal was appointed custos; but the king soon afterwards restored their liberties, and Hamond Chigwell was chosen mayor. (Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. II. pt. 2, m. 22.)

* See Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 11.

† Alderman of Bassishaw Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204 b.)

‡ He was buried in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill. Stowe states that the body of Alice his wife was found remarkably preserved after being buried 170 years.

§ The siege of the Castle of Leeds, in Kent, was occasioned by the following circumstance:—The king having gone to Canterbury with the queen to perform their devotions at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, the latter in returning towards London desired a night's lodging at the castle, which belonged to Lord Badlesmere, but in his absence she was not only denied admittance, but some of her servants were killed as they presented themselves at the gate. So general was the indignation excited by this affront, that the king found no difficulty in raising an army and reducing the castle; after which he hanged the governor

mere, adonk seneschal le roy, et le roy entre le chastel le vielle de touz seintz, mès il fust tenu hors par un quinzeine; et donk sire Berthelmeu de Burghaisse* et la dame de Badlesmere, et autres en lour companie, furent maundez à le tour de Loundres, et xiij. qe furent en le chastel furent penduz hors la porte, et un Watekyn Colpeper de Kent fut treyné et pendu à Winchilssé, et tost aprés le roy fist faire un chartre de grant servage, et voleit en tote manere qe les bone gentz de Loundres le ussent enseelé, mes les gentz de la cyté ne voudreient graunter pur rien qe le roy puet faire. En cele temps le roy s'en ala vers Wircestre ove graunt host, et à le feste de seint Lucye les gentz de Loundres maunderent au roy à Wircestre ccc. iiij.xx hommes de gentz bien armés. En cele an, à le conversion de seint Poul, les ij. Mortimers se rendirent à le grace le roy, et furent amenez à le tour de Loundres par le counte de Garenne, Robert Lewer, et plusours autres, le samadi après manger le veille de seint Valentyn. En cele temps fut le viscounte de Hereford trainé et pendu à Gloucestre. En cele temps, le iij jour de Marz, les gentz de Loundres maunderent au roy autre foithe vj.xx hommes armez. En cele temps le mardy prochein après le feste seint Gregorie, qe fut le xvj. jour de Marz, fut sire Thomas de Lan-

(Sir Thomas Culpeper), and sent Margaret, the wife of Lord Badlesmere, and Giles his son and heir, prisoners to the Tower of London. On this occasion the citizens of London assisted the king by raising a body of foot soldiers, who also served in other parts of the kingdom. The services then performed by the citizens are recited in the second charter of Edward II., wherein he grants that such service shall not be drawn into a precedent for the future. As this charter, though it does not confer any franchise, is an acknowledgment of the prescriptive exemption that the citizens should not go to war out of the city, it has been treated as a document of great importance. And the right or claim of the freemen of London to be exempted from imprisonment is considered as being founded upon such prescriptive exemption. But the supply of soldiers is now systematically provided for by the Mutiny Acts.

* Bartholomew Lord Burghersh was one of the barons who had joined with Thomas Earl of Lancaster and others in opposition to the two Spencers. After the defeat of the barons at Boroughbridge, he fled with Lord Badlesmere to Leeds Castle, where they were besieged, and taken prisoners, and he was sent to the Tower. The arrival of the queen procured him his enlargement. Lord Burghersh was generally in active service. He was constable of Dover Castle, admiral of the seas to the westward, chamberlain to the king's household, constable of the Tower, and warden of all the king's forests south of Trent.

castre counte de v. countés prys à Burghbrigge par un sire Andreu de Herelé, et sire Humfrey de Boun counte de Hereford, tué, et moutz des bone gentz barounes de la tere tuez, pris, et enprisounez; et le xxj. jour de Marz fu le dit counte de Lancastre decolé à Pountfreit. Et mesme le jour William le fitz William, sire Waryn del Isle, sire Henry de Bradebourne, sire Thomas Mauduyt, sire William Tuchet, sire William Cheyné, barounes, et Thomas Page, vadlet au dit counte de Lancastre, furent touz treynez et penduz à Loundres, le tierze jour d'Averil, qe fut en la veille des Paumes. Et sire Johan Moubray, sire Roger de Clifford, sire Gosselyn d'Eyville, estoyent treynez et penduz à Everwik; et sire Henry Tycis treiné et pendu à Loundres. Après, en la veille de paske, vint sire Barthelmeu Badlesmere,* qe estoit graunt baroun et seneschal le roy à Loundres en alaunt à Caunterbure, et le meskerdi en le semeygne de paske il fut vilement treiné, pendu, et descolé à Caunterbure près de son neveue sire Berthelmeu de Assebournham. Sire Fraunceis de Aldenham treiné et pendu à Windesore le meskerdi apres le paske fflorie; sire Henry de Mountfort et sire Henry de Wilingham treinez et penduz à Bristuit; sire Johan Giffard et sire Roger de Elmerigge treinez et penduz à Gloucester; sire William Flemming treiné et pendu à Kerdyf; sire Thomas Colepeper treiné et pendu à Winchelsé; sire Stevene Baret treiné et pendu à Collyere. Sire Roger Dammory morust pur deol de droit mort à Tuttebury. Sire Hughe de Audelée le piere et sire Johan de Charltone se rendirent à le grace le roy. Sire Johan Butturd, sire Johan de Kingeston, sire Nichol Percy, sire Johan Mautravers le fitz, sire Johan de Twyford, sire William Trussel, se fuirent outre mer. Sire Roberd de Holond, sire Hughe d'Audelé le fitz, et iiij.xx et xij. autres bones chivalers, furent et en prisoun mis, et reintz à le volunté le roy.† La veille seinte Margarete après les bone gentz de Loundres maunderent au

* See a memoir of this baron in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 348.

† See MS. Harl. No. 88, f. 151 et seq. for the record and process of the sentence passed upon Sir Roger Damory and others. See also Parl. Writs, pt. ii. p. 261, et seq.

roy al Novele Chastel sure Tyne cent hommes bien armez et appareillez. En cele temps l'on vendit le bussel de furment à iij. sold. viij. d. En cele temps, le ij. jour d'Augst, les deux Mortimers furent juggez à Weimouster devant vj. justices d'estre treyné et pendu pur homicide et robberies qe le roy les mist sure, mes nul execution ne fu fait de cele jugement par bref le roy. Et l'endemein après le roy les graunta vye d'estre en perpetuel prisoun de sa grace. En cele temps à le goule d'Aust le roy s'en ala ove son host en les parties d'Escoce, et fut entré en la tere bien à lx. lues, et illuk grauntment de son poeple morust de feim pur defaute de vitaile, et le roy nul encountre ne avoit. Mès hountousement se retourna en Engeltere, et son poeple mult destrut de graunt cheitiveté et myseyse.

xvi. Hamon de Chikewelle, meir. Johan de Grantham, peverer, et Roger de Ely, pessoner, vicountes.

En cele an les Escoce vindrent sure Blakomore en Engeltere, et robberent et ardoyent par tut, et pristrent graunt partie del vitaile le roy, car il estoit à cele houre en les parties de Everwik. En mesme l'an, le joedi le iij. jour de Marz, sire Andreu de Hercleye fut fait counte de Karlil par le roy, pur ceo qe il avoit pris le noble counte sire Thomas de Lancastre, et occys Humfrei de Boun counte de Herford. Et mesme l'an le dit sire Andreu fut pris à Carlil, et illuk fut il treiné, pendu, descolé, et ses boeles ars et quarteré, et sa teste fu maundé à Loundres le dimeinge l'endemeyn seint Gregorie.* En cele temps, le iiij. jour d'Averil, fut Hamon de Chikewelle, meir, aldermans, viscountes, et clers somonez d'estre devant le roy à Weimoster, et lors le roy par son eindegré saunz nul acoupement

* See MS. Harl. No. 88, f. 160, for the record and process of the judgment passed upon Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle. He was attainted of high treason for allying himself, both by oath and writing, to maintain Robert Bruce as king of Scotland. For which treason he was adjudged to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded, his heart and entrails torn out, burnt to ashes, and the ashes cast to the winds, his carcase to be cut into four quarters, one to be hanged at the top of the tower of Carlisle, another at the top of the tower of Newcastle, the third on the bridge at York, the fourth at Shrewsbury; and his head to be spiked on London Bridge. All which was executed accordingly.

ousta le dit Hamon de sa meirauté, et fist Nichol de Farndone gardein de Loundres. Et le dit Hamon de Chikewelle, Hamon Godehep, Esmon Lambyn, et Roger Palmere, aldermans, suirent la court le roy pur attendre sa volunté de çeo dount il les voleit acouper. En cele temps Dieu fist plusours miracles en le esglise de seint Poul à la table qe le dit Thomas de Lancastre fist, en remembraunce qe le roy avoit graunté et affermé les ordenaunces qe furent faitz par seint Robert de Winchelsé, erchevesqe de Caunterbure, et par touz les grauntz et sages d'Engeltere, à graunt profit de tot le reaume. En quele lu les contraitz furent redressez, les vougles ressurent lour veue, et les sourdes le oye, et autres benefices de grace illuk overtement furent monstrez. En cele temps fut le vj.me dener de bienz levé en Loundres et en autres cytés en Engeltere, et sure upelond le x.me dener, à graunt destresse et enpoverissement del comun poeple de la tere. En cele temps fut le truwe pris parentre le roy d'Engeltere et sire Robert de Bruss, del xij.me jour de Juyn l'an xvj.me jesk à xiij aunz, sus divers condicions entre les parties affermez, si leauté se prenge. Et puisse après, à le translacion seint Thomas, par breff le roy issue del chauncerye, fut la table en le esglise seint Poul et le cyre qe illuqes fut offert en devocion del martyr de graunt reddour fut ousté et remewée, mès ja pur çeo ne fut ousté del tut la devocion del poeple, qe oblacions ne furent faitz à le piler où la table pendoit.* Mesme l'an, le venderdy après manger le iij. jour devant le goule d'Augst, vint le chekker le roy de Everwik à Weymouster, et graunt tresor oveske. Mesme cele temps, le lundi en la feste seint Piere en le goule d'Augst à nuyt, sire Rogier Mortimer, seignour de Wigemor, par un boivere sotilement fait et doné mesme le seir à le constable et à les gaytes de la tour, et à autres qe leinz furent, par escheles

* A copy of this table is printed amongst the notes to the Chronicle of London (MS. Harl. 565, f. 2.), edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. For an account of the miracles imputed to Thomas Earl of Lancaster after his death see MS. Bibl. Egerton, No. 650, f. 51 et seq. and Brady, ii. 136. A memoir of this earl may be found in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 265.

queintement faitz de corde nutaundre eschapa hors de la tour de Loundres, et se fui taunk à Porchestre, et la il se mist en ewe et passa le mer, taunt qe il vint en le poer le counte de Henaude.* En cele temps, le joedi l'endemein de l'exaltacion de la seint croisse, vindrent les iiij. burgeis qe avoyent suy la court le roy à Loundres ove bele companie des gentz.

xvij. Nicholas de Farndone, meir, nient eslu ne presenté, mès par volunté le roy.†

Adam de Salesbury ‡ et Johan de Oxenford, vicountes.

En cele temps, à la feste seint Martin et après, furent plusours bone gentz de Loundres et d'autre cytés et villes de la tere, atachez par un mauveis ribaud clerk, qe avoit la commissioun le roy, qe out à noun Thomas de Newebigging, qe les mist sure q'ils avoyent parlé ove sire Roger Mortimer et conseilé qe il fust eschapé hors de la tour. Et à la feste seint Nicholas, par la volunté le roy, Hamon de Chikewelle fut fait meir,§ et Nicholas de Farndone remue del office. Mesme l'an, à le seint Hillare, sistrent justices de forest à Stratford. Mesme l'an, à le qaremme pernaunt, tint le roy son parlement à Weimouster, et adonk le roy fist seiser par sa meyn totes les teres et chateux qe le esvesqe de Herford avoit, pur çeo qe le roy luy mist sure qe il avoit eydé les Mortimers vers luy. Et le primere dimeygne de qaremme après, un ministral q'out à noun Rogier Wade, croudere, fist son enterement solempne come il eust esté mort, et fist chaunter messes pur s'alme, et il mesmes et autres en sa companie offrirent, issint qe multz des gentz merveillent, et çeo fist il pur çeo qe il ne afioit en executours, pur le quele fait ascune gentz de religioun luy voleyent aver sustret sa liverée q'il avoit de eux achaté à terme de vie, et il mesme morust tost

* He owed his escape to the imprudence of Sir Stephen Segrave, the constable, and other officers of the Tower, whom Mortimer invited to a banquet and made intoxicated: for which Segrave was removed from his office and imprisoned, and Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, appointed in his room. (Rot. Claus. 17 Edw. II. m. 39.)

† Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 23.

‡ Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent, between three crescents or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 35.)

§ By writ, dated 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II. See Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 10.

après le paske. Mesme l'an, à le fest seint Johan, moveit un descord parentre le roy de Fraunce et le roy d'Engeltere pur homage nient fait pur les teres de Gascoigne, pur quey le roy de Fraunce maunda sa gent pur seiser les teres de Gascoigne, et lors le roy d'Engeltere maunda illuk le counte de Kent son frere, et autres pur defendre la tere.

xviij. Hamon de Chigewelle, meir.

Beneit de Folsham et Johan de Caustone,* viscountes.

En cele temps, par abettement sire Hughe le Despencer, à le seint Michel, le roy avoit seisy en sa meyn touz les teres qe la roygne avoit en Engeltere, et remué tote sa meyné, Fraunceis et autres, et la mist à ses gages xx. sold. le jour. En cele an, à le paske, la reigne passa la mer pur entreter de la pés. Et à la fest de la seint croisse en Maii, le counte de Garenne et le counte d'Atheles,† et autres grauntz, passerent ove cent niefs à Portesmouthe vers les parties de Gascoigne; pur le quele passage ceux de Loundres maunderent vij.xx hommes armez. Mesme le temps, le mardy, c'est à savoir le iiij. jour de July, eschaperent iiij. persons hors de Neugate à houre de noune, jeskes à les freres menours, et occirent le porter qe out à noun Nichol de Westmille. Et à le seint Bartelmeu prochein, le roy fust à Dovere iij. semeygnes ove son conseil, pur ordeiner son passage, et avoit maundé outre ses purveours, chivaux, et tresor, et le roy fut alé vers le nief pur passer, et par abettement de sire Hughe Despencer le quer luy chaunga, et ne passa poynt. Mès il maunda sire Edward de Windesore son fitz et heir, le jeodi prochein devant le feste del exaltacion del seinte croisse, en son lieu al roy de Fraunce pur faire l'omage. En cele an, à nuit en la feste del nativité nostre dame qe fust pur dymange, x. persounes eschaperent hors de Neugate, des queux v. furent remenez, e iiij. eschaperent à l'esglise seint Sepulcre, et un a l'esglise seint Bride, et après touz forsuirerent Engeltere.

* Member of the Mercers' Company and alderman of Cordwainers' Street Ward. (MS. Bibl. Hargrave, 142, f. 59.)

† David de Strabolgie, 11th earl of Athol, high constable of Scotland.

xix. Hamon de Chikewelle, meir.

Gilbert de Mordone et Johan Cotoun,* viscountes.

En le mesme temps fut cryé par le roy qe nul homme portoit lettres de la reygne, ne de son fitz heir d'Engeltere, qe adonkes furent en les parties de Fraunce, et si nul porteit lettre qe il fut attaché, et celuy à qi la lettre irreit, et q'ils fussent amenez devant le roy et son counseil. En cele temps la reyne usa simple apparaille come dame de dolour qe avoit son seignour perdue. Et pur langwis q'ele avoit pur maintener la pées, le commune poeple mult la pleinoit. En cele an, le dymeygne prochein devant le conversioun seint Poul, un sire Roger Belers, justice le roy et graunt seignour, fut occys pres de Leycestre, dount graunt clamour y fut, et mult des gentz enprisonez.† En cele temps fut sire Henry de Beaumond et autres grauntz de poer attachez et enprisonez par le roy, pur çeo q'ils ne voleient acorder de faire la volunté sire Hughe Despencer le fitz. Et donk le roy par se[s] conseilers fit estover le tour de Loundres et autres chastels de vitaille. Et sire Hughe Despencer le fitz fist prendre touz les carpenters et masouns et fevres qe adonk estoient en Loundres, et par tut entour, si fist faire sus touz les turettes et kerneux en la tour, et à totes les portes illoqes, barrer et bretaxer del plus grosse meryn qe par mi Engeltere puet estre trovée, et fit faire magneles, springaldes, et autres maners engins, à graunt costage, et rien ne luy valust, kar son propos fust bestourné en autre manere, et tot çeo fu faite pur doute de la venue d'estraunge en la companie la reigne. En cele an, le surveille de la chaundelure à nuit, fut mis seint Erkenwolde en sa novele fertre en l'eglise seint Poule. Lors

* Alderman of Walbrook Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.)

† Roger le Belers was barbarously murdered in a valley near Reresby, being then very old, and one of the justices itinerant, by Eustace de Folvile, and two of his brothers, whom he had threatened. He is charged with being oppressive and rapacious, and having got estates from other foundations for his own chantry founded by him at Kirkby Belers for secular priests. (Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. pt. 1, p. 21, and note.)

comaunda le roy qe sire William de Hermine, eveske de Norwiz,* doit estre tenu pur traitour, et le roy luy mist sure q'il fut enchesoun qe la reigne se tenist et son fitz en les parties de Fraunce. Et le comune poeple pleinout mult le dit William Hermyn, pur çeo qe il fut prodhomme, et mult avoit travailée pur mayntener l'estat de la tere. Adonk fut le roy à Dovere, et messagers de l'apostoille vindrent là à luy, et ils retournerent ove lour respounce prevément, qe comune parlaunce ne fust pur quey ils vindrent ne quele respounce ils avoyent. En cele an fut graunt secheresse de rivers et de fountaigne, issint qe il avoit graunt defaute de ewe en plusours paiis. En cele temps, devant le feste seint Johan, ardoit la vile de Roiston et partie de Wandlesworth, l'abbeye de Croxtone † pres de Leicestre, et autres arsouns furent adonke en Engeltere. En cele temps, pur defaute de ewe douce, la mer surmonteit issint qe le ewe de Tamyse fut salé, dont mult de gentz se pleinoient de la servoyse fut salé. En cele temps, à le sein Barnabé, les Engleisse conquistrent la tere de Gascoigne, qe le roy de Fraunce avoit chivauché, issint qe plusours gentz furent occys, pur quey le roy fist cryer le jour de seint Margarete qe nul Fraunceis deit marchaunder en Engeltere, ne venir en ces parties, et contient en le dit cri qe la reigne d'Engeltere ne doit estre apellé reigne. En cele temps touz les Engleisse qe furent en Fraunce furent attachez en un jour, qe fut graunt multitude de gentz. En cele temps le dit sire Edward, heir d'Engeltere et dame Isabele sa miere, reygne d'Engeltere, acrocherent à eux graunt poer de gentz, et graunt

* William de Ayreminne, Heyremin, Ermine, or Armine, was in so great esteem with Edward II. that he loaded him with preferments. He was made chancellor of England, and afterwards treasurer, at the request of the Queen Isabel, whom he had long privately assisted in her wicked contrivances against her husband. He was appointed bishop of Norwich, July 19, 1325. He died at his house at Charing by London, on Wednesday, March 27, 1336, and was buried in Norwich cathedral before the high altar.

† This fire, which took place on St. Barnabas Day (11 June), was caused through the negligence of the plumber, who was then mending the leads. The church, cloisters, and adjoining houses were burnt to the ground. (Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 153.)

navye, de venir en Engeltere ove multz des Henaud, et lors comaunda le roy de assembler graunt navye d'avoir destourbé le venue son fitz et la reyne et lour companie. Mès les mariners d'Engeltere ne furent pas en volunté à destourber lour venue, pur le graunt errour q'ils avoyent vers sire Hughe le Despencer, et pristrent lour conseil d'aler en Normondie, et la ariverent, robberent, et ardoyent, à graunt destruction de la tere, mès multz de nos gentz Engleisse furent illoqes occys. Et lors le meskerdi devant le feste seint Michel, qe fut pur lundi, la reigne d'Engeltere et son fitz et le Mortimer, ove graunt companie de grauntz seignors et gentz d'armes, ariverent à Herwiche et Orewelle en Exsex, pur destrure les enemys de la tere.*

xx. Hamon de Chikewelle, meir.

Richard de Rothinge,† taverner, et Roger Chaunceler, vicountes.

En cele temps, à le seint Michel, la roygne dame Isabele et sire Edward son fitz maunderent lour lettres à le comune de Loundres, q'ils fuissent eydauntz à destrure les enemys de la tere, mès nul respouns ne avoyent arere de lour volunté par doute del roy. Par quey une lettre fut maundé à Loundres par la reigne et son fitz, et fu fiché en l'aube de jour sur la croisse en Chepe, et la copie de la lettre par aillours sure fenestres, c'este à savoir, le joedi en la feste de seint Deonis, qe la comune fut eydaunt ove tut lour poer à destrure les enemys de la tere, et nomément Hughe le Despencer, pur le comun profit de tot le reaume, et qe la comune lour dussent maunder lour volunté par quoi la comunalté se moveit devers le meir et autres grauntz de la cyté à les freres prechours de Loundres le meskerdi devant le feste seint Luke, qe fut adonke par samadi, issint qe le meir

* Queen Isabella arrived at Harwich on the 24th September, 1326, where she was instantly joined by a large body of malecontents, notwithstanding the king's proclamation commanding all men to be ready to resist their landing. (Walsing. p. 123 ; Fœdera, vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 643, et seq. N. E.)

† Stowe says he new built the church of St. James at Garlick Hithe, where he was buried. Arms: Per fesse gules and azure, a lion rampant azure, over all a bend or. (MSS. Harl. 472, f. 55 ; 1049, f. 35b.)

mercy criant à jointes meyns ala à la Gildhalle, et graunta à le comune lur demaunde, et fut la cry fait en Chepe qe les enemis le roy et la reigne et lour fitz deveroient tost voider la vile sur peril qe puet avenir. Avint issint mesme le jour à houre de noune, qe ascun gent se mistrent à armez et pristrent un Johan le Marchal, burgeis de la cyté, qe fut tenu pur enemy à la cyté et espye sire Hughe le Despencer, en son hostel demesme près de Walbrok, et fut mené en Chepe, despoilé, et descolé. Taunt tost mesme le jour et mesme le houre vint un sire Wauter de Stapulton, qe fut eveske de Exestre, et l'an devant le tresorer le roy, chivachant vers son hostel en Eldedeaneslane à son manger, et là fut il escrié traitour, et il ço oyaunt chivacha à la fuite devers l'esglise seint Poul, et fut là encountré et tost deschivaché et mené en Chepe, et la fut il despoillé et sa teste coupé. Et un de ses esquiers qe fust vigerous homme, qe out à noun William Walle, se mist à le fuite et fut arestu à le pount de Loundres, et remené en Chepe, et descolé, et un autre Johan de Padington, gardein del manoir l'evesqe avantdit de hors la barre du temple, fut tenu de mal afere, il fut descolé mesme le jour en chepe. Mesme le jour, countre le vespre, vint le queor de Seint Poul et prist le corps del dit evesqe saunz teste, et le porta à l'eglise seint Poul, et homme les fist entendant q'il morust en sentence, pur quey le corps fu porté à l'eglise seinte Clement dehors la barre du temple, et ceux de l'esglise le mistrent hors, issint qe femmes et cheitif poveraille pristrent le corps nue, mès qe une femme luy dona un auncyen drapiau pur coverer le ventre, et le foerent en une place degerpie saunz fosse faite, et ses esquiers près de luy tut nuz saunz office de prestre ou de clerk, et est la place apelle le Laweles chirche.*

* On the king's departure from London, where he had unsuccessfully applied for a levy to take the field in his service, he retired westward towards Bristol, with the intent of taking refuge in Ireland. This circumstance left the populace at liberty; and a number of mechanics of all kinds gathering together, took arms, seized the mayor, threatened to kill him if he would not swear to authorise and observe what they should

Cele nuyt fut un burgeis robbé qe out à noun Johan de Charl-
tone. Item, le jeudi suuant le manoir de Fynesbury* et de Yvi-

require; and bound themselves by an association to put all to death, of whatsoever rank or condition they were, that should either oppose the queen or intrench on their liberties. Under pretence of this association they seized, Oct. 15, John Marshal, a citizen of London, who had a post under the younger Despencer, cut off his head, plundered his goods, and then went to the bishop of Exeter's house, which they rifled, carrying off his plate, furniture, and other valuable effects. The bishop (whom the king had left guardian of the city) happened to be coming from his country house to town, and, being told of the tumult, summoned the mayor to surrender him the keys of the gates for his assurance. The mayor (Hamond de Chigwell) and the populace, incensed with the imperiousness and injustice of this demand, seized the bishop, and, without any respect to his place or dignity, threw him from his horse, dragged him to the great cross in Cheapside, and there beheaded him, together with sir Richard Stapledon his brother, William Walle, his nephew, and John de Padington, one of his gentlemen. The next day they killed the bishop's treasurer at Haliwell. "Memorandum quod idus Octobris, anno domini M°.CCC^mo. vicesimo sexto decollatus fuit dominus Walterus de Stapelton Episcopus Exon. in medio foro Civitatis London per communitatem ejusdem civitatis. Eodem die decollati fuerunt Johannes Marescallus civis ejusdem civitatis et duo armigeri predicti episcopi. Et in crastino interfectus fuit thesaurarius predicti episcopi apud Haliwelle extra muros." (MS. Cott. Faustina, A. VIII. f. 163.) Godwin informs us that they buried the bishop in a heap of sand at the back of his house, without Temple Bar. Walsingham says, they threw his body into the river; but the former account seems most consistent with popular malevolence and contempt. The mayor's devotion to the party of the queen was displayed by this act, which even the unbridled licence of the times cannot justify. He was graciously received by the queen, who thanked him "for his late bloody act, which was styled an excellent piece of justice." According to Walsingham, the reason for this animosity of the Londoners against the bishop was, that through his advice the king had fixed the courts of justices itinerant in the city of London, whereby criminals rarely escaped punishment. The queen and her son, when he came to the throne, appearing to regret this barbarous outrage, about six months afterwards caused the bishop's body to be removed to Exeter cathedral, where it was interred (with that of his brother) with due solemnity on the north side of the high altar. Nor was this the only reparation they were desirous of making for such an enormous offence. They instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the murder, though after a lapse of three years, in consequence of which all those who were in any way concerned in it were condemned and executed.

* The corporation of London holds a great portion of the manor of Finsbury, Fensbury, or Vynesbury, which abuts in part upon the city boundary, by virtue of a lease, dated 22 May 1315, from Robert de Baldok, prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, at an annual rent of 20*s*. The lease, which has been renewed from time to time, will expire in the year 1867; and the corporation have thus held

lane, qe furent à mestre Robert Baldok, chaunceler le roy, [furent] despoylés de vines et de totes choses qe leinz furent, et plusours autres robberies furent faitz en la cyté. Item, mesme cele jour fut le comunalté de Loundres armé et assemblé atte Ledenhalle sure Cornhille, et le constable de la tour illoqes graunta à le comune deliverer à eux sire Johan de Eltham, fitz le roy, et les enfauntz sire Roger Mortimer, sire Moriz de Berklée, sire Barthelmeu de Burghasche, et les autres persons qe furent enprisonez en la tour, pur la querele dont sire Thomas de Lancastre et autres grauntz furent mis à la mort, et ceux qe furent deliverez furent jurez à le comune de vivere et morir ovesqe eux en cele querele, et pur meintener l'estat de la cyté et la pees. Et auxint furent jurez et reseuz en la proteccion de la cyté le dean de seint Poul, le official de Caunterbury, le dean des Arches, l'abbé de Weimouster et de Stratford, et touz les religious, et touz les justices et clerkz, et de faire gaite come apent. En cele temps, le veille de seint Luke, fut la table qe sire Thomas de Lancastre fist peindre et pendre en l'esglise seint Poul fut remis al piler, la quele table par bref del roy de graunt reddour fut del piler ousté. En le mesme temps les freres prechours se mistrent à le fuite pur çeo qe ils se doterent estre maubailiz et destrutz, pur çeo qe le comunalté les avoyent mult encountre queor pur lour orgelousse port, q'ils ne se porteient come freres duissent. En cele temps, comune parlaunce fut par tut qe si Stevene de Segrave evesqe de Loundres eust esté trové q'il eust passé par my l'espeye oveske les autres qe furent descolez, et justices et autres, qe se mistrent par aillours en tapinage qe homme ne les porreit trover. En cele temps nuls plez ne furent pledez en le court le official de Caunterburi, n'en consistorie ne devant

the manor since 1315, or some still earlier period. The corporation appoints the stewards and other officers of the manorial courts; but the manor is not within the jurisdiction of the city. The Finsbury court leet and court baron are holden in the month of October in every year before the senior common pleader, to whose office the stewardship of the manor of Finsbury is incident. Municipal Corporation Report, London and Southwark, pp. 3, 136 and Maitland's London, vol. ii. 1369.

commissarie, fors de çeo qe toucha matrimonie ou testament, pur doute de mover mellé.* En cele temps fut contrové une fause lettre, et fut lue à le Gildhalle en deseyte del poeple, qe le roy et la reygne furent acordez, et qe les enemys de la tere furent pris, qe adonke tot fu faus. En cele temps, le roy en companie de ses enemis se mist par ewe de Bristowe, qe homme ne savoit à çeo temps où il fut devenu, et le lundi en la veille seint Simond et Jude sire Hughe le Despencer le piere fut pris à Bristowe, et illoqes trayné, pendu, et descolé, et sa teste maundé à Wincestre pur çeo qil fut counte de Wincestre. En cele temps, le samadi en la veille seint Esmon l'evesqe, vint l'evesqe de Wincestre, qe estoit venu de la reygne à le Gildhalle, et là fut il ressu d'estre un del comune de vivere et morir ovesqe eux en la querele, et de meintener la fraunchise, et il porteit lettres de la reygne et de son fitz qe la comune deit eslire un meir entre eux; kar devant n'avoit il nul meir fors par le grace le roy, pur çeo qe le meirauté esteit perdu en aire de justice. Issint q'il eslurent mesme le jour un Richard de Betoygne† d'estre meir, qe estoit venu adonke de

* From the time of the bishop of Exeter's murder the city was in that excited state that the aldermen and principal citizens dared not oppose the proceedings of the mob, for fear of having their houses broken open, and their goods carried off by night; which was become an ordinary practice. No place, however sacred, was secure against their fury. They surprised the governor of the Tower, sir John Weston, set all the prisoners at liberty, and kept possession of that fortress in the name of Prince John of Eltham. "Et ipso die dominus Johannes de Weston, constabularius turris London. reddidit majori et civibus London. dominum Johannem de Eltham filium domini regis juniorem et alios incarceratos scilicet filios domini Rogeri de Mortuo Mari, dominum Mauricium de Berkle et fratrem ejus, dominum Bartholomeum de Burwersshe, dominum Johannem de la Beche et filium domini Bartholomei de Badelesmere, qui omnes juraverunt fidelitatem communitati civitatis London." (MS. Cott. Faustina, A. VIII. f. 163.) John de Charleton, and many others, had their houses pillaged, and infinite mischiefs were done, not only within the city but in the neighbourhood. The officials and commissaries of the ecclesiastical courts were so terrified that they dared not hold a consistory for a year together; nor the mayor or sheriffs offer to hold their hustings and courts, or hear causes, during that time; an obstruction to justice never known before.

† The mayor (Hamond de Chigwell) was removed by command of the queen, and

la reigne, et si avoit il mesme l'an graunt persecucion par le roy et sire Hughe Despencer le fitz. En le mesme temps sire Henry de Lancastre et autres grauntz pursuerent le roy en Gales pres de Snaudon si estreitement qe le roy guerpist ses enemys, qe avoyent luy amené hors de son reaume, et se rendit à ses lige gentz, et là les enemys furent pris, sire Hughe Despencer, sire Robert de Baldok, et autres en lour companie, et furent amenez à Herforde. Item, le lundy suyant [fut] le counte d'Aroundel * descolé à Herforde, et le meskerdy après fut un Bernard d'Espaygne, marchant de vines, pur treson qe il fit, descolé à Loundres à Nomanneslond.† Item, le lundi en la veille seinte Katerine, fut sire Hughe le Despencer le fitz treyné, pendu, et descolé, ses boeles ars, à Herforde,‡ et un Symond de Redingge, qe avoit despisé la royne, treyné et pendu,§ et un mestre Robert de Baldok, qe fut chaunceler le roy, un des plus grauntz seignours de la tere. L'evesqe de Herforde, et le

Richard de Betoyne and John de Gisors appointed guardians of the city, the former whereof was the next day (Nov. 16) sworn into the mayoralty at Westminster. Richard de Betoyne was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and M.P. for the city 1327-8. He was buried in the Grey Friars, Newgate Street, now Christ Church. Arms: Gules, a saltire between four fleurs-de-lis or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 35b.)

* Edmund Fitz-Alan, XI.—8 earl of Arundel. He was seized in Shropshire, with two other gentlemen named Daniel and Micheldene, and though chargeable of no crime, besides that of not deserting the king to join the rebels, the three were beheaded at Hereford, to gratify says Walsingham, the vindictive feelings of Mortimer, who hated them, especially the earl, whose estate at Clun he wanted.

† A wealthy merchant, concerned in the farming or collecting of the duty of two shillings a tun on wine, which in those days was thought a grievous burden, though laid only on foreign merchants, by their consent, and in lieu of privileges. He was dragged barefoot out of the city to No Man's Land (a piece of ground containing three acres, lying without the walls on the north part of the city between the land of the abbot of Westminster and the prior of St. John of Jerusalem,) and there beheaded by the populace. Carte calls him "Anthony d'Espagne."

‡ He was hanged (Nov. 24) on a gibbet fifty feet high, and his head sent as an agreeable present to the citizens of London, who fixed it with great triumph upon London Bridge. His quarters were sent to other places. (Walsing. p. 125.)

§ He was one of the king's household, and executed for speaking too freely of the

priour de Herforde, furent mis en prison.* Item, le joedi apres manger, la surveille de seint Nicholas, fut la teste sire Hughe le Despencer le fitz porté ove trumpes par my Chepe, tanqe à le pount de Loundres, et illoqes fust la teste fichée, et donkes fust leroy maundé au chastel de Kelingworthe en la garde sire Henry counte de Lancastre.† En cele an la reygne et son fitz vindrent à Loundres ove bele companie des graunt de la tere et des burgeis de Loundres, le dymeigge prochein devant le Thiphanie, pur tenir parlement. Issint qe le marzdy le jour de seint Hillare l'erchevesqe de Caunterbury ‡ pronuncia à Weimouster devant tot le barnage de la tere plusours articles encountre le roy. Par quey tot le poeple graunta et cria q'il ne devereit plus regner, mès qe l'en freit roy son fitz le duk de Gyene. Par quoy eveskes, abbés, priours, countes, barounes, chivalers, et burgeis furent maundez à luy al chastel de Kylingworthe, de oyer sa volunté, s'il voleit assenter à le corounement de son fitz et sey demettre del regne, et si noun les messagers rendirent sus lour homage pur tot la tere. Dount tanke les messagers furent au roy, le dimaigne devant le feste Fabian et Sebastian, il fut crié en Chepe qe touz qe devoyent servise à le corounement le roy, ou q'il cleyment service avoir, q'ils fussent al corounement le novele roy sire Edward duk de Gyene le dimainche la

queen's conduct. (Chronicle of Thomas Rudborne, Monk of Winchester, MS. Harl. 156 f. 188[b]; Walsing. p. 126.)

* Robert de Baldock, chancellor, to whom most of the miseries of the kingdom were imputed, having been brought from Hereford to London, and imprisoned in the bishop of Hereford's house, near Old Fish Street Hill, was taken thence by the mob, and dragged to Newgate, as a place of more security; but the unmerciful treatment he met with on the way caused his death there in a few days in great torment. (Walsing. p. 126.) He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, May 2, 1327.

† By the force of bribes and the assistance of the Welsh, the King was taken, Nov. 16, with Robert de Baldok and Simon de Reding abovementioned, in or near the castle of Llantressan, and was soon after removed to Ledbury, and from thence, before the middle of December, to the castle of Kenilworth, where he remained all the winter in the custody of the Earl of Lancaster.

‡ Walter Reynolds, translated from Winchester 1 Oct. 1313, lord chancellor and lord treasurer; ob. 16 Nov. 1327.

veille de la chaundelure. En mesme le temps, le marsdy en la feste seint Fabian et Sebastian, sire Wauter Reinaud, erchevesqe de Caunterbury, precha à le Gildhalle de Loundres, et vij. evesqes vindrent ove luy, et là fist il le serment ove les autres evesqes, come les graunt avoyent jurrez devant. Et pur çeo qe le comune de Loundres avoyent l'erchevesqe countre queor pur multz enchesounes, le dit erchevesqe graunta à le comune de doner à eux l. toneux de vin, et outre çeo de faire gré à chescun l'endemeyn qe se voudra pleindre par bille resounablement sure luy. Et lors fut sire Edward de Carnarvon maundé au chastel de Berklée hors del chastel de Kelingworthe, pur doute q'il dust aver esté ravy par abettement et le procurement de un frere prechour qe out à noun frere Thomas Dunheved, et plusours autres de l'ordre asentaunt à luy, et puisse fust il pris et plusours autres ove luy, et mys en dure prisoun à Everwik.* Et adonkes avoit sire Edward de Carnarvan ceux gardeinz, sire Thomas de Berklé et sire Johan Mautravers, pur luy savement aver garde en perpetuel prisoun. Et par abetement de aseunes sertein persones et l'assent de ses faus gardeinz, treiterousment nutaundre estoit vilement murdriz, come faus et desseaux perjours. Le dit Edward regna icy xix. aunz et di. et gist à Gloucestre.†

* Henry Earl of Lancaster, on account of the great humanity with which he treated his royal prisoner, having been suspected either of pitying his misfortunes, or of favouring the schemes formed for procuring his liberty, the Queen and Mortimer took the King out of his custody, and sent him to Berkeley Castle (which was destined to be his last resting place), under the care of sir Thomas de Berkeley, John de Maltravers, and sir Thomas de Gournay. The Dominicans all over England were very zealous in the King's cause; and Thomas Dunhed, one of that order, and an eloquent preacher, had conspired with many of them to restore him to liberty. Whether his late commission to the Pope (to whom he had been sent by Edward to solicit a divorce from Isabel), and the general disaffection of his order, rendered him suspected by the Queen, or whether, trusting to the inclinations of the people, who every where lamented the King's fate, he had actually raised (as is said) a body of men for his service, he was seized and imprisoned in Pontefract Castle; where, inciting the other prisoners to make their escape, he was killed, with most of them, in the attempt. (Carte, ii. 384.)

† The murder of the unfortunate Edward was perpetrated on the night of the 21st of

EDWARDUS TERTIUS.

Ceux sount les nouns des meirs et viscountes en le temps Edward le Tierce né à Windesore, et autres merveiles qe ount esté en le mesme temps.

j. Richard de Betaigne, meir.
Richard de Rothingge et Roger Chauncelor, vescountes.

Cist Edward de Windesore fut fait chivaler et corouné à roy tut en un jour, et ne fut fors xiiij. nunz d'age le jour de seint Bryce darrein passé devant, et adonkes tint graunt parlement à Weimouster. En cele parlement le roy graunta à le cité de Loundres totes lour fraunchises q'il avoyent perdu devant, et graunta à le cité autre fraunchises qe onkes roy ne graunta devant, qe le meir serroit justice en la Gildhalle, et qe devant luy serroient dampnez qe furent pris de felonie ou de lareine dedeinz le fraunchise, par quey le viij. jour de Maij furent iij. juggez à la mort, qe adonkes fut venderdi prochein après la feste seint Johan ante portam Latinam.* En cele temps, à le assen-

September 1327 with circumstances of the greatest horror. De la Moor, the faithful servant of Edward II. says that "Many a one woke and prayed to God for the harmless soul which was passing that night in torture." His body was interred without funeral pomp in Gloucester Abbey.

* The Londoners had been so very serviceable in contributing to the late revolution, that it was thought necessary not only to pardon them for all the robberies, &c. committed since the day of the queen's landing, but also to confirm their ancient liberties, and gratify them with new privileges. (Rot. Cart. 1 Edw. III. m. 5.) The Chronicle of London, preserved in the College of Arms (MS. Arund. No. 19, f. 14[b]), recites, that on the "vi day of Marche the kynge confermede the libertes and the fraunchises of Lundun. And he grauntede that the meir of Lundun shall be oon of the justicis of Newgate. Also he grauntide that the scherifheodis schulde go to ferme for thre hundred pound bi yeer, as it was in olde tyme. And also the kynge grauntide that the citezeins of Lundun schulde not be chargid with no man that fledde to holy chirche, neithere thei shulde not be constreyned to go out of the citee of Lundun to no werre but if thei wolde hem self. Also the kyng grauntide the same tyme that the libertees and fraunchises

cion, le joevene roy ove graunt poer de sa tere se apparaila al Novele Chastel d'aler sure les Escoce, et si avoit-il de Loundres cc. hommes à chival bien armez. A cele houre furent les Escoces entrez en Stannowe park en Engeltere.* Et quaunt nostre joevene roy vint, il mist ses tentes et pavelionnes, et assega le dit park à xv. jours. Et pur envye qe les graunt d'Engeltere avoyent vers les Henaudes, par assent les Escoces nutaundre eschaperent hors de la parke, là où ils purroyent trestouz aver esté pris, occys, et confunduz. Et par assent des ascuns treitres, James Douglas entra en les pavellionns nostre joevene roy pur luy aver ravy en le poer d'Escoce. Mès le dit James Douglas fut escryé des gueites en l'ost, et se mist à le fuite, et son chapelein fort et vigerous fust arestu et occys.† Et adonkes le roy et son poeple retournerent à Everwik, et dementers sourda un graunt descorde entre les Engleisse et les Henaudez, par quey plusours de nos gentz Engleisse furent occys en lour hostels.‡ Et de illoqes le roy ala à Nichole, et là tint-il son parlement. Et donkes estoit la mort sire Edward de Carnarvan son piere pupplié, qe estoit tretousement murdriz en le chastel de Berklé,

of the citee schulde not after that tyme for no cause be taken awey in to the kyngis hond. Also that same tyme Southewerke was longinge to the schirivis of London for to have to ferme."

* Stanhope Park, in the bishopric of Durham.

† Barnes, in his History of Edward III. (p. 14), says, "It is said by a diligent historian (Knighton, p. 2552) of those very days, who had seen and known, and heard King Edward discourse, that Douglas came into the camp by stealth, aiming to find out the king's pavilion, and that being descried by some of the watch, he said always in English, as if he had been one of the rounds, '*No Ward! Ha! St. George.*' And so, not being questioned, he came at last to the tent royal, where he slew the king's chamberlain, and after that a stout loyal soul, his chaplain, who ran toward the king to wake him, but was slain in the endeavour, as he also interposed his own body to prevent the blow aimed at the king." At p. 16 he states "that Earl Douglas performed that bold action by night in the English camp, by the connivance and underhand assistance of certain in the king's army, of whom Mortimer ought to be accounted chief."

‡ For an account of this affray and the cause, see Froissart, vol. i. p. 28. Leland (Collectanea, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 307), however, gives a different account.

come Dieu le sciet. Et lors vint dame Phelipe, la fille le counte de Henaude, à Loundres pur estre mariée à nostre joevene roy.* Et tost après le roy la esposa à Everwyk, et illoqes tint son parlement. Et adonkes vindrent messagers d'Escoce illoqes pur attreter la pees, et nostre joevene roy maunda ses messagers à les grauntz d'Escoce de saver tut lour volunté.

ij. Hamon de Chikewell, meyr.

Henry Darcy et Johan Hauteyn, vicountes.

Et adonkes fut grauntée, ordeinée, et cryé, et puppliée par entre les deux realmes, par assent dame Isabele la roygne la mere au roy et sir Rogier Mortimer et autres de lour covyne, qe David le Bruiss fitz Robert le Bruiss naguers roy d'Escoce esposereit dame Johane de la Tour,† la soer à nostre joevene roy, les queles esposailes furent faitz à Everwyk le dimenge prochein devant la feste seinte Margarete ove graunt solempneté. Et adonkes la royne dame Isabele et sire Roger Mortimer achrocherent à eux real poair des plusours grauntz d'Engeltere et de Gales, et le tresor de la tere retindrent devers eux, et tindrent le joevene roy tut à desuthe lour subjeccion, si qe monsieur

* Philippa, youngest daughter of William III. Count of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and lord of Friesland, was married at Valenciennes by procuration. She arrived in London December 23, 1327, escorted by her uncle John of Hainault, with a very honourable train of attendants. A solemn procession of the clergy introduced her into the city, where she was met by the mayor and aldermen in their robes of dignity, who presented her with a service of plate of the value of three hundred pounds, as a marriage gift. Although London was in an uproarious state of rejoicing at her arrival, she set out immediately for York to meet the king, where her nuptials with Edward were solemnized with great pomp on Sunday, January 24, 1328; but she was not crowned until February 18, 1330.

† She was so called from being born in the Tower of London; like as John her brother acquired the cognomen of Eltham, from having had that favourite spot for his birth-place. She was afterwards (in derision) called Joan *Makepeace*, from having been married by Queen Isabella and Mortimer to David Prince of Scotland, when they were both children, as the cement of an inglorious treaty with that country in 1328. She died without issue in 1357. (See Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 30.)

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Henry counte de Lancaster,* qe estoit fait chief gardein du roy à le comensement de son corounement par comun assent de tut le realme, ne poeit à luy approcher ne conseiller. Par quey monsieur Henry le dit counte, ove counseil des plusours grauntz de la tere, et par l'erchevesqe de Caunterbury,† et autres evesqes, se moveyent grauntment vers la roygne dame Isabele et sire Roger le Mortimer, pur redresser la defaute qe le roy poeit vivere de son propre saunz torcenouses preses faire en poverisement du poeple.

iij. Johan de Grantham, meir.‡

Simond Fraunceis et Henri Combemartin,§ vicountes.

En cele an nostre joevene roy passa la mer ove bele companie vers le roy de Fraunce, pur faire son homage pur les teres de Gascoygne, et ne demorra geres, mès revint en Engeltere, et à Caunterbury fit faire solempne joustes, et puisse après à Loundres en Chepe.‖ Unkes ne furent si solempne joustes tenuz en Engeltere.

iiij. Simond Swanlond,¶ meir.

* He was restored to the dignity of high steward of England; and charged particularly with the care or guardianship of the young king's person.

† Simon Mepham. Elected 11 Dec. 1327; ob. 12 Oct. 1333.

‡ Sir John de Grantham, pepperer. Arms: Ermine, a griffin segreant gules. (MSS. Harl. 472, f. 18 and 109, f. 34.)

§ Arms: Gules, a lion rampant checky, azure and or. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 36.)

‖ About the feast of S. Mathy, there was very solemne justing of all the stout earles, barons, and nobles at London in Cheape, betwixt the great crosse and the great conduite nigh Soper lane, which lasted three dayes, where the queene Philippe, with many ladies, fell from a stage, notwithstanding they were not hurt at all: wherefore the queene tooke great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayer (which shee made on her knees) shee pacified the King and Conncell, whereby shee purchased great love of the people." (Stowe's Annales, p. 230.) Further particulars of this tournament may be seen in Barnes's Hist. of Edward III. p. 38.

¶ He appears to have been a draper, as on the Issue Roll of the Exchequer, dated 18th May, 10 Edw. II. we find the following entry: "£13 9 1½ paid to Simon de Swanelound, merchant, by his own hand, in satisfaction of £115 3 4, due to the same Simon for cloth

Richard Lacer † et Henry Gisors, viscountes.

Mesme l'an dame Phelipe la royne estoit corouné à Weimoster le dimeigne en qarenme prenaunt. Et en la semeigne prochein suiaunt, le roy tint son parlement à Wincestre. Et là fust sire Esmon de Wodestoke counte de Kent attachée, qe estoit fitz au roy, frere au roy, et uncle à nostre joevene roy, et fust à droit fut à tort illoqes estoit-il juggée, descolee, et mys à la mort.‡ Et puiss après en mesme l'an, le roy tint son counseil à Notingham, et là aparceut-il bien en diverse maners q'il avoit fole counseil, et son realme en point d'estre perdu, et le poeple auxint. Par quey le roy le prist grauntment à quoer. Car la reigne sa miere et sire Roger Mortimer avoyent tote la tere en lour mayns, et graunt host coillerent de Gales et d'Engeltere, et firent graunt destruccion par tot là où ils venoyent, issint q'il n'avoit femme, espouse, ne pucele en tot le paiis entour xl. lues et plus qe eles ne furent parjuwés et refetez devant les oiz lour baroumes en graunt despit. Et si tindrent le joevene roy et sire Johan de Eltham son frere tot à desouthe. Et en le mesme temps, come Dieux y voleit, le roy ove son counseil fist prevément prendre sire Roger le Mortimer en son lit en le chastel de Notingham, et autres ovesqe luy, si les fist maunder à le tour de Loundres, les queux avoyent purpensée d'avoir forfait le roy et tot le saunk de luy, et puisse après sire Roger Mortimer et sire

purchased from him, and by him delivered to the Lord the King into his wardrobe, to make mantles for the King's knights, and tunics for his valets, going with him to Scotland; by command of the said Lord the King, under his privy seal, directed to the Treasurer, remaining amongst other Writs of Mandamus of Michaelmas term last past." (Devon's Issue Roll, p. 133.) Arms: Gules, three swans argent. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 36, where he is called "Richard.")

† Richard Lacer or Lancer, mercer. In 12 Edw. III. when the city advanced the king £20,000 for the support of his war in France, he lent him 200 marks. (Fabyan.) He served the office of mayor in 1345.

‡ He was beheaded Mar. 21, 1330, and his estates given to Mortimer's youngest son Geoffrey.

Symond de Bereford, qe estoit de son counsail, furent treinez et penduz à Loundres.*

v. Johan de Polteneye, meir.†

* In the parliament holden this year at Westminster, on the Monday next after the feast of St. Katharine the Virgin, judgment was passed on Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, "et autre de sa covyne," namely, Simon de Bereford, John Maltravers, Bogo de Bayous, John Deveroil, Thomas de Gournay, and William de Ocle. Mortimer and Bereford were in custody, and both adjudged to death. The former was executed on Nov. 29, 4 Edw. III. (1330). He was condemned "to be drawn and hanged as a traitor and enemy of the king and kingdom." His body, after hanging for two days and two nights by the king's special command, through his favour, was granted to the Friars Minors, or Grey Friars, in London, who buried him in their church, now called Christ Church; whence, many years afterwards, it was translated to Wigmore. Mortimer was the first person executed at Tyburn, which was then known by the name of the Elms. Bereford, who was an accomplice of Mortimer in all his treasons, was also executed at the elms at Tyburn on the Monday next after the feast of Thomas the Apostle following. Only Gournay and Ocle are expressly charged with the murder of the late king. The rest were also adjudged to death; but, not being in custody, rewards were offered for their apprehension. When Sir Thomas de Berkeley was called upon in the same Parliament to answer touching the death of the deposed king, in whose custody he was at the time of his death, he defended himself from the charge of any participation in the murder, alleging, that at the time of the king's death he was so extremely ill at Bradley, that his life was despaired of; but he admitted that he placed as keepers of the king, and as ministers under him, the two persons, namely, Thomas de Gournay and William de Ocle, who had been adjudged to be guilty of the murder of the king. Berkeley was honourably acquitted of being accessary to his murder, but as his servants were guilty he was committed to the custody of Ralph de Neville, the steward of the household, to answer for their fidelity in the next parliament. (Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 57.) See Archæol. vol. xxvii. p. 274, for a paper entitled, "On the Measures taken for the apprehension of Sir Thomas de Gournay, one of the murderers of King Edward the Second, and on their final issue," by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

† The name of this worthy knight is variously written; Nichols, Clutterbuck, and most of our historians have given the preference to "Poultney." He was the son of Adam de Poultney, by his wife Maud de Napton, and was born at the ancient village of Poutenei or Pultonheith, within the parish of Misterton, in Leicestershire. (Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 316.) He was a person of very great account in his time; much in favour with King Edward III. and is taken notice of by our historians for his piety, wisdom, large possessions, and magnificent way of living. His ardour in commercial pursuits met with a suitable reward in the approbation of his fellow citizens, and in the

Robert de Ely* et Thomas Horewod,† viscountes.

En mesme l'an le roy ove graunt host chivacha en les

favour of his prince, to which he recommended himself, not only by the wealth he acquired, but by a talent for business beyond the particular branch in which he was engaged, and the real merit by which he added dignity to riches, and invested an English merchant with a claim to greatness. The particular branch of business to which he applied his talents was probably that of a draper, an occupation which heretofore was very considerable, in consequence of the great quantities of woollen cloth which were exported to the continent. He is denominated a member of the Drapers' Company; and, to the honour of that body, discharged the high office of mayor no less than four times in the reign of Edw. III. although he never served the office of sheriff. Notwithstanding the indefatigable Collins could not meet with any particulars of him as matter of record until 4 Edw. III. his connexion with the court must have commenced before that time, as he then received from the king payment of a debt of some standing. "Rex persolvit Johanni de Pultney, civi London., £100, ei debit. per Edmundum nuper comitem Kancie." (Pat. 4 Edw. III. pt. 2, m. 12.) The calendars to the patent and close rolls contain many references to him. In 1331 the king directed his writ to him as mayor of London, and his escheator, to repair the Temple Bridge for the passage of the clerks in Chancery, and other officers passing to Westminster; to provide that the gates be set open from sun-rising to sun-set; and to pay the costs ensuing thereupon out of the issues of the lands and rents of the Temple under his care. (Rot. Claus. 4 Edw. III. m. 7, from Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 805.) In the same year the king drew the attention of Sir John de Poultney to the state of the chantries in the city of London, which it appears were in many instances robbed of the funds destined to their support. (Rot. Claus. 5 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 14, d.) And it is not improbable that the abuses which came before him on this occasion in his official character, first suggested to him the idea of becoming the restorer and amplifier of one of those ancient foundations. In 1332 the king at his request wrote to the pope from Woodstock, that his faithful John de Poultney, for expiation of his sins, had erected and dedicated a chantry chapel in honour of the Holy Cross, adjoining to the church of St. Laurence in Candlewick-street, for seven priests to perform divine service there; and desired his holiness to sanction the appropriation of the said church by the abbot and convent of Westminster, to the uses of the chantry priests. (Rot. Rom. 6 Edw. III. m. 4, from Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 841.) Nor were these the only occasions on which he bore a part in ecclesiastical matters. For the king, wishing shortly after to prohibit the archbishop of Canterbury, and clergy of his province, from intermeddling with some topics, the agitation of which he conceived might be prejudicial to his crown, directed them to learn his royal pleasure from two of his trusty servants, viz. John de Pul-

* He was a member of the Fishmongers' Company. Arms: A chevron between two leopard's heads and a garb in base, on a chief a fish. See Archæol. vol. xxx.

† In 12 Edw. III. when the king borrowed £20,000 of the city towards carrying on the French wars, he contributed the sum of £100. (Fabyan.)

parties de Escoce près de Berwyk, et dona bataille à les Escoces, et combatit pé à pé, et descomfit et occist de les Escoses

teney, mayor of the city of London, and John Peche. (Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. III. m. 15d.) In 1334, the king having deputed Master Simon de Stanes, Robert de Killeseye, Reginald du Conduit, and John de Causton, citizens, to inquire into the damages done by sea between his subjects and those of Flanders, so far confided in the abilities of John de Poultney, that he authorised him to commission any or either of them to go to Bruges on that account (Rot. Claus. 8 Edw. III. m. 36d.); and in the following year, several ships and armed men assembling together in order to commit hostilities, the king, confiding in the loyalty and vigilance of John de Poultney and Reginald du Conduit, commissioned them to take such forces as he had ordered to be assembled and armed within the city, in order to oppose them. (Rot. Scot. 9 Edw. III. m. 20.) In 11 Edw. III. on occasion of Edward, Prince of Wales (commonly called the Black Prince), being created Duke of Cornwall, he received the honour of knighthood, together with Sir Edward Montague, brother to the Earl of Salisbury, and others of quality, twenty in number. (Barnes' Hist. of Edw. III. pp. 112, 113.) His residence was at Cold Herberghe, near Dowgate, a magnificent house which he had built in the parish of All Hallows the Less, in Thames Street, and which from his occupancy, in the style of the times, long retained the name of Poultney's Inn. This mansion, after his death, passing through various hands, came at last to the crown; and in 1485 was granted by Richard III. to the College of Heralds, who had then lately received their charter from him; but Henry VII. willing to annul every public act of his predecessor, gave it to the then Earl of Shrewsbury. It was pulled down by Earl Gilbert about the year 1600. (Lodge, i. 9. Pennant's London, p. 305.) Besides his foundation of Corpus Christi College in the parish of St. Laurence Pountney, Sir John de Poultney founded the White Friars in Coventry, where his arms, cut in stone, were extant over the gates in Leland's time. (Itin. vol. iv. p. 190.) Dugdale states that he founded the White Friars in 16 Edw. III. He likewise built the church of All Hallows the Less in Thames Street (Stowe's Survey, edit. 1633, p. 252); and having obtained the perpetual patronage of the church of Napton in Warwickshire in 22 Edw. III. he procured, the same year, the king's licence to bestow it on his collegiate church of St. Laurence. (Dugdale's Warw. p. 224.) His benefactions were, in the spirit of the age in which he lived, for specific purposes. Among other good deeds, he bequeathed 53*s.* 4*d.* annually to the prisoners in Newgate; and £10 a year to St. Giles's Hospital by Holborn for ever. For the performance of these acts of piety he bequeathed lands and rents, lying within the city of London, to the wardens and chaplains of his college, charging them with the payments thereof; and it is truly painful to record that in less than a century after his decease it became necessary to apply to the king in parliament for powers to distrain on the property he bequeathed in order to secure the payment of these sums. (See Cotton's Abridgment of Records, pp. 599, 622, 623). Dugdale (Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 23) says, that the wardens and chaplains of the college of St. Laurence Pountney, in Candlewick Street, demised, by indenture, certain lands and tenements lying within the city of London to the dean and canons of the cathedral for the

lx. mils vij^c. xviij. Et quaunt ceux de Berwyk virent comment la bataille fust descomfit, ove haute voice crierent à sire Edward nostre joevene roy d'aver vie et membre de sa grace, et le roy les graunta vie et membre, et tauntost rendirent sus la vile de Berwyk à luy, de quey tote Engeltere en avoit graunt joye, et si revint en Engeltere pur meintener la pes et chastiser les meffesauntz.

vj. Johan de Polteneye, meir.

Johan de Mokkinge et Andreu Aubri, viscountes.

vij. Johan de Prestone, meir.

Nicholas Pike * et Johan Husbonde, viscountes.

viij. Johan Polteneye, meir.

Johan Hamond et William Haunsard, vicountes.

accomplishment of Sir John Poultney's will. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of John de St. John of Lageham, by whom he had issue one son, Sir William Poultney, Knt. born 1341; died January 20, 1366-7, s. p. By the inquisition taken after his death it appears that he died the Monday after Trinity Sunday, 23 Edw. III. and that William de Poultney was his son and heir, and of the age of eight years. (Escaet. 23 Edw. III. n. 45, and 25 Edw. III. n. 43.) His last will, proved in the Hustings Court of London, bears date 14 Nov. 23 Edw. III. A. D. 1349, whereby he orderel his body to be buried within the church of St. Laurence. The real place of his interment is, however, involved in doubt. It has been supposed, probably on the authority of one of the Cotton MSS. (Vesp. D. XVII. f. 76), that he was buried in the church of the Carmelites, founded by him in Coventry. But Stowe directs us to St. Paul's as the place of his burial. His words are, "Sir John Poultney, draper, four times mayor, in 1337 builded a fair chapel in St. Paul's church, wherein he was buried." (Survay, b. i. p. 260.) The following entry in the College of Arms seems to settle the dispute respecting the place of his burial in favour of Stowe: "Johannes de Poulteney, miles, quater major Londinensis, ob. 1349. Sepultus in ecclesia Pauli, London." On the nones of April (3rd), 1350, the archbishop of Canterbury cited the executors of Sir John de Poultney to prove his will. (MS. Reg. Islip, fol. 18, in Bibl. Lambeth.) He bore for his arms: Argent, a fesse dancette gules, in chief three leopard's faces sable. The heir general and representative of Sir John Poultney is the right hon. John, Baron Crewe, of Crewe, in the county palatine of Chester, he being the lineal descendant and heir of Jane, daughter of Sir John Poultney, who married Sir Clipsby Crewe, the issue from the other daughters of Sir John having failed. Pedigrees of the family of Sir John Poultney, Knt. will be found in Nichols's Leicestershire, Ormerod's Cheshire, and the most complete in the History of the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, B.D.

* Arms: Per pale or and gules, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils counterchanged, a pike argent. (MS. Harl. 1094, f. 36^b.)

En mesme l'an le duke de Bretaigne vint en Engeltere à faire homage à nostre joevene roy pur aver ses teres en Engeltere en pées. Et mesme l'an le roy fist un autre chivachée en Escoce, pur çeo q'ils ne voleyent tenir nul pés, mes tous jours guerroyer, et si passa le roy parmi la tere, et les Escoces touz jours se mistrent à le fuite, si qe nule encountre adonkes ne poeit trover. Par quey le roy fust mult irré, et tot son poeple si revint en Engeltere, et fist establer les leys et chastier les faus et desleaux et meffesauntz de sa tere.

ix. Reynold del Conduyt,* meir.
Johan de Hinggestone et Wauter Turke,† viscountes.

* Reginald du Conduit *(de Conductu)*, or Reignold at Conduit as Herbert calls him, was M.P. for the city in 1322 and 1327, and a member of the Vintners' Company. During the two years of his mayoralty he expended great sums for the honour of the city, to the involving his estate, and prejudice of his family, owing to the cessation of certain perquisites, which former mayors used to receive of foreign merchants resorting hither with the merchandise of their respective countries; which advantages were lost by the frequent wars with Scotland and France; in consideration whereof the king granted the said Reignold an annuity of £21 per annum, arising from divers messuages and shops belonging to the crown in the city. *(Maitland.)* Arms: Gules, three pitchers azure. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 50.) The Harl. MS. 1049, f. 37, gives the name of Nicholas Wootton as being mayor in 1335, and that he bore for his arms: Argent, a saltire engrailed sable.

† Member of the Fishmongers' Company, and mayor in 1350. In 12 Edw. III. when the king borrowed £20,000 of the city to carry on his French wars, he contributed 200 marks. He resided in Old Fish Market, died in 1352, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. Stowe gives the following epitaph taken from his monument by Sir Henry St. George, Garter, together with his coat of arms:—

"Hic jacet humatus Walterus Turk vocitatus,
Audax, formosus, pulcher, cives animosus,
Pauperibus fomes, piscenarius, vice-comes,
Post aldermannus, qui multos prefuit annos,
Maior ..... tarum fuit Londoniarum.
Anno milleno trecento tempore pleno
Exiit omnimodo, quinquagesimoque secundo,
Octobris requiem tricesimoque diem."

On the dexter side is the coat: Gules, a chevron between three leopard's heads or, on a chief of a second a griffin passant azure. See also MS. Lansd. 874, f. 8, and MSS. Harl. 472, f. 36b, and 1464, f. 31. Another coat is also assigned to Turke: Argent, on a bend azure, between two lions rampant gules, three bezants. (MS. Harl. 4199, f. 33b.)

x. Reynold del Conduyt, meir.

Wauter de Mordone * et Rauf de Uptone, viscountes.

xj. Johan de Polteneye, meir.

William Brikelesworthe et Johan de Northall, viscountes.†

xij. Henry Darcy,‡ meir.

Wauter Nele § et Nicholas Crane,‖ viscountes.

Et mesme l'an les Escoces comencerent autre floithe à guerroier encountre nostre roy, et le roy le tierce foythe assembla

* Member of the Fishmongers' Company. Arms: Gules on a fesse sable three herons each holding a fish in his mouth argent. (MSS. Harl. 1049, f. 37, and 4199. f. 33ᵇ.)

† The MS. last quoted and Stowe (Survey, b. v. p. 110) give the names of John Clarke and William Curtis as sheriffs. In this year the king granted "that the serjaunts of the meir and of the schirevis shulde bere bifore hem maces of silver and over gilde with the kyng is arms in that oon ende, and the armes of Lundun in that other end." (MS. Arund. No. 19, f. 15ᵇ. in Coll. Arm.) There is a record of a petition to the king in Parliament from Nottingham, in Cotton's Abridgement, 8 Edw. III. that no city serjeants, or any but king's serjeants, should bear maces of other metal than of copper, which is granted, with an exception in favour of London. This grant therefore was a most distinguishing mark of honour conferred on the city. William de Brikelesworth, mentioned as being sheriff this year, contributed the sum of 100*l.* when the king borrowed 20,000*l.* from the city for the purpose of carrying on his French wars in the twelfth year of his reign. *(Fabyan.)*

‡ Member of the Drapers' Company (MS. Harl. 1349, f. 5ᵇ.) In 13 Edw. III. he presented a petition to the king stating that he and his predecessors, mayors of London, had been accustomed to receive fifty marks yearly from the foreign merchants resorting hither, towards the support of his mayoralty; but which by occasion of the king's wars in France were now lost. In consideration of which the king by his writ, dated at Kennington, 6 March, commanded the sheriffs of London to pay the said fifty marks from the issues of the farm and bailiwick of the city. (Rot. Claus. 13 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 36, and p. 3, m. 26.) Arms: an eagle displayed . . . . . in chief the letters I. O. M. I. S. (the reading of which Stowe thinks is "*Jesus Opt. Max. Jesus Salvator).* (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 35ᵇ) There is also another coat—"ex sigillo ejusdem Henrici per nomen Henrici Darcy civis et *pannarii* London."—Ermine, on a chief three crescents. (MS. Harl. 1349, f. 5ᵇ.)

§ Bladesmith, a very wealthy man, died in 1352, and was buried in St. James, Garliche Hithe. He left lands to the repairing of the high ways about London, betwixt Newgate and Wicombe, Aldgate and Chelmsford, Bishopsgate and Ware, Southwark and Rochester, &c. (Stowe's Survey.)

‖ Arms: Gules, on a fesse between three crosses pattée fitchée or, a crane azure, endorsed by two annulets of the last. (MS. Harl. 1049, f. 37ᵇ.)

graunt host et chivacha par my la tere d'Escoce, mais il ne put trover nul encountre, par quey le roy et tot son host furent mult irrez. Et en revenaunt vers Engeltere le roy fist asseger le chastel de Dunbarre, et là demorra bien xv. semeygnes,* taunqe le roy de Fraunce comenza torcenousement de mover guerre vers sire Edward nostre joevene roy. Et lors furent maundez messagers à le roy de Fraunce, c'est à savoir, l'erchevesqe de Caunterbury,† l'evesqe de Durham,‡ sire Geffrey Scrope,§ et sire William de Clintone counte de Huntingdon,‖ pur atreter la pés entre les deux realmes, Fraunce et Engeltere, et luy profrerent graunt douns, mariage, et graunt tresor, et le roy de Fraunce en nule manere ne voleit assenter ne acorde graunter, mès en tote manere guerrer, et la tere de Gascoigne

* According to Holinshed (vol. i. p. 354.) "The king held his christmasse at Gildford, and within the octaves of the same feast he tooke his journie towards Scotland, or rather (as other have) he sent thither the earles of Salisburie, Glocester, Derbie, and Anegos, with three barons, the lords Percie, Nevill, and Stafford, the which with twentie thousand men besieged the castell of Dunbar. This siege began even in the beginning of the twelfth yeare of King Edward's reigne, and continued for the space of nineteene weeks, with small gaine and lesse honour to the Englishmen, in so much that the same brake up under colour of a truce, when there was no hope of winning the place, and that the noble men that laie there at siege hasted to make an end, that they might attend the king in his journie over into Brabant."

† John Stratford. Translated from Winchester, 3 Nov. 1333; Lord Chancellor; ob. 23 Aug. 1348.

‡ Richard Anngerville, *alias* de Bury, dean of Wells, lord privy seal, lord chancellor, and lord treasurer. Appointed 7 Dec. 1333; ob. April 1345, æt. 58.

§ Sir Geoffrey Scrope, knight banneret, second son of Sir William Scrope of Bolton, purchased the manor of Masham, in co. York, early in the reign of Edw. III. and founded the family of Scrope of Masham. He was appointed serjeant-at-law 9 Edw. II. 1315; justice of the Common Pleas 27 Sept. 17 Edw. II. 1323; and on the 21st of March in the following was nominated chief justice of the King's Bench, and again in 2 Edw. III. 1328. He served in the wars of France and Scotland. Died 14 Edw. III. 1340; buried in the church of the Priory of Coverham, co. York. Arms: Azure, a bend or, differenced by a label argent. See a memoir of this distinguished personage, as also a pedigree of the family of Scrope of Masham, in the "Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy," vol. ii. p. 59, et seq. edited by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas.

‖ William baron Clinton (brother of John II. sixth baron Clinton); created Earl of Huntingdon 16 March, 1337; ob. 1354, s. p. when his honours became extinct.

prendre en sa meyn, et totes les teres qe nostre joevene roy avoit dela le mer; et lors quaunt nostre joevene roy aparceust qe le roy de Fraunce ne voleit autrement faire, si maunda pur touz les grauntz d'Engeltere, et tint un parlement à Weymouster, et prist son conseil de passer la mer et chivacher sure le roy de Fraunce qe nul pées ne voleit aver, si demaunda eyde de tot sa tere, et lors luy ottroyent à sa guerre performer graunt tresor et graunt multitude de gentz d'armes, et touz les leynes d'Engeltere par deux aunz d'estre servy al comensement de son aler.

xiij. Henry Darcy, meir.

William Pountfreit et Hughe Marberer, vicountes.

En cele an nostre joevene roy se apparila ove graunt poer des Engleis et de Gales, si passa la mer à Orewelle en Essex, et ariva sus en Flaundres, et ses gentz passerent avant en le ysle de Cagent,* et tuerent touz qe leinz porroyent estre trovez, et si avoyent illoqes graunt avoir, et puisse ardoient sus tot le dit isle. Et adonke nostre joevene roy prist son host, si s'en ala en Braban, et demorra pur long temps à Andwerp, et tint illoqes son parlement, et là furent jurez à luy tous ceux de Flaundres, de Braban, de Henaud, et de Alemaygne à nostre joevene roy, de vivere et morir ovesqe luy en sa querele vers le roy de Fraunce. Auxint nostre joevene roy graunta d'estre lour lige seignour, de vivere et morir ovesqe eux et lur defendre et meintenir vers totes gentz de mounde pur touz jours. Et quaunt ceste alyaunce fu fait par assent des avantditz teres, sire Edward nostre joevene roy prist son host, si se remua de Andwerp, et comensa de chivacher sur le roy de Fraunce dedeinz sa tere, si ardoit par tot et conquist plus qe viij^{xx}. luwes de la tere. Et lors estoit sertein jour assigné d'aver en bataile parentre les deux rois. Et quaunt le houre avint qe la bataile doit aver esté feru, Phelip de Valoys le roy de Fraunce, le queor

* Cadsand, an insulated tract in Flanders, lying between Sluys and Flushing. The town was taken and pillaged by the English on Sunday, Nov. 9, 1337; and when every thing was put on board the vessels, with the prisoners, it was burnt. (Froissart.)

luy chaunga, et comensa à fremyr quaunt il vit nos gentz tous prest en chaumpz batailez sertein assys, si se retrait come chivaler desleaux, et dit come coward qe son queor luy dona d'estre descomfit en la bataille à ycele jour. Par quey il se retrait ove son host vers Paris, à graunt hounte de luy pur touz jours, et à nostre roy d'Engeltere honour et victorie pur touz jours. Et à cele houre Phelip de Valois perdit le noun d'estre appellé le roy de Fraunce, et à sire Edward nostre roy fust donée le noun d'estre apellé droiturel roy de Fraunce et d'Engeltere, et fust graunté de tot le chivalrie de cristienté.* Et adonke nostre joevene roy, le duk de Braban,† le counte de Henaud,‡ le counte de Julers,§ le counte de Gerle,‖ et plusours autres grauntz de diverses teres, se retournerent chescun vers son paiis. Mès avaunt qe le host se departist, les Alemauns riflerent les Engleiss de çeo q'ils avoyent gaignê à cele alée, et occyrent plusours de nos gentz. Mès sire Edward nostre roy et le duk de Braban et autres grauntz firent la graunt conteke sesser et peser, si qe touz furent acordez. Et adonkes le roy ove son poeple revint à Andwerp en Braban, et la demorra longe temps ove graunt conseil de touz les grauntz qe estoyent jurez à luy. Et unqes en le mesme temps ne osast Phelip de Valoys ove son orgeliouse bobaunce aprocher à nostre

* It was on this occasion that the inscription on the great seal was altered, the title of duke of Aquitaine being left out, as immerged in the greater title of King of France ; and that Edward first used the motto of *Dieu et mon droit*, to intimate his right in that kingdom. (Sandford's Geneal. Hist. pp. 157—160.) Edward continued to use the title of King of France until he formally renounced all pretension to the crown of that kingdom by the treaty of Bretigny, on the 8th of May, 1360. (Nicolas's Chronology of History.)

† John Duke of Brabant. He obtained from Edward a grant of £1500 sterling a year.

‡ William Earl of Hainault, whose youngest daughter Philippa Edward married.

§ William 5th Marquess of Juliers ; advanced to the title of Earl of Cambridge 7 May, 1340 by Edward III. whose niece Mary, daughter of Raynald, second Duke of Gueldres, by Alianor, sister of that monarch, he had married. He subsequently surrendered this earldom into the king's hands.

‖ Raynald second Earl of Gueldres, who married Alianor above-mentioned.

joevene roy. Mès dit à touz qe entour luy erent, qe ly suffreit giser en pées et despendre quant qe il avoit, e plus qe tot son realme d'Engeltere ne poeit suffire, issint qe luy ferroit le plus riche roy ou le plus poveres de tot le monde. Et adonkes nostre joevene roy prist son congée del duke de Braban, et de touz les grauntz de là qe à luy furent jurez, de revenir en Engeltere pur ordeiner son estat de son realme, tauque à sertein houre q'ils porroyent mieutz estre avengée de Phelip le Valois, roy de Fraunce. Adonqes revint nostre roy en Engeltere, et lessa la reigne dame Phelipe illoqes en hostage, et ses enfauntz en la garde le duke de Braban, et autres grauntz associyez à luy, et demorra à Gaunt jeske le revenue de son seignour. Et en le mesme temps furent pris monsieur William Mountagu, counte de Salesbury, et monsieur Robert de Offordle, counte de Suffolk, et amenez à Paris vilement.* Et adonkes le roy de Fraunce à eux dit, "A! tretours, vous serrez pendus pur çeo qe vous ne pussetz amender le damage qe vostre roy et vous avetz fait en ma tere." "Sertis, sire," dit monsieur William Mountagu, "vous avez le tort et nostre roy le verité, et çeo voille jeo prover vers qi qe le countredirra, cum leal chivaler ferra en estraunge tere." Et adonke dit la royne de Fraunce jurra q'ele ne serra jammès lée ne joyouse, si ils ne soyent vilement mis à mort. "Sire," dit le roy de Beame, "çeo serreit mult graunt damage et folie de oceyre tels seingnours; kar si il avigne qe le

* According to Froissart, the two earls were made prisoners by the French in the neighbourhood of Lisle, and kept in the market-place there, and afterwards sent to the King of France, who promised that those of Lisle should be well rewarded for the good service they had done him. They were afterwards exchanged for two prisoners of rank taken by the English, viz. the Earl of Salisbury for the Earl of Moray, who was sent to David King of Scotland, and Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, for Charles de Montmorency. Dugdale however observes, "This is a mistake; it was not the Earl of Suffolk who was made prisoner, but his son, Robert de Ufford le fitz, as he was called." It appears that the French would not release the Earl of Salisbury unless he made oath never to bear arms in France; and Edward consented to this extraordinary condition, 20th May, 1342. (Annals of Scotland, ii. 210.)

roy d'Engeltere entre autre foithe en vostre reaume de Fraunce et preigne aseun pere de vostre reaume, uncore put un aler en eschaunge pur un autre de nostre amis." Et si ariva adonkes nostre seignour le roy à Herwiz en Suffolke, et vint à Loundres devant le qaremme pernaunt, et illoqes demorra, et tint son general parlement à Weymouster de touz les grauntz de sa tere.* Et à cele parlement vindrent messagers d'Escoce pur demaunder pés, mès nule ne lour fust graunté. Et en le mesme temps Phelip de Valoys fist faire tote la navie qe homme savoit ordeiner, des galeyes, spynagtz, grosses barges, et touz les grauntz niefs d'Espaygne de Normondie, et par tot où eles pussent estre trovez, de forbarrer la venue de nostre joevene roy ariere en sa tere, et tot le realme d'Engeltere avoir pris et occys. Et en le mesme temps graunt mal et graunt destruccion sure Engeltere fesoit. Car à le houre la vile de Suthamton et Portesmouthe furent ars nutaundre, robbez, et enportez. Et le chastel de Gerneseye pris, et les gentz leinz occys, par tresoun del conestable du dit chastel.† Mais quaunt nostre joevene roy ço

* The king arrived at Harwich on Monday, the 21st February, and issued writs the same day for a parliament to meet on Wednesday, March 29, at Westminster. See Carte, ii. 435.

† There was scarcely a war with France, from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, in which some attempts at invasion were not made. The British coast was much annoyed by the enemy; Southampton was sacked, plundered, and the inhabitants put to death; and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey shared a similar fate. Edward met with some difficulty in negociating with his allies to aid his pretensions by joining in the expedition against France, and during these conferences the French continued their depredations. These islands were but ill provided to defend themselves against so formidable a force as was now employed against them, and were both taken, after a brave resistance. Guernsey remained some time in their hands, till a fleet sent from England with recruits for the king, under the command of Reynold de Cobham and Jeffrey de Harcourt, recaptured the island. It appears that Castle Cornet (probably the castle above alluded to) in this island was taken by one Mauraus, a Frenchman, and held, as some say, for three years; the fact of its reduction is upon record in the Exchequer, anno 12 Edw. III. August 29, 1338. "Memorandum. Quod in festa Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ, captum fuit Castrum Cornet cum Insula de Geners, Serk, et Aulneray, per Gallos, et in potestate Regis Franciæ." See Berry's

oyst, et aparceust la graunt felonye et compassement de son enemy Phelip de Valoys, il comaunda en haste qe tot son navie d'Engeltere fust prest, et chescun bien apparaillé et vitaillé a sertein jour assys.

xiiij. Andreu Aubry, meir.*

William de Thorneye et Rogier de Forsham, vicountes.

Hist. of Guernsey, p. 84. It was at this time, and in the attack of Ville d'Eu, that cannon was first used by the English. (Carte, ii. 133.)

* He was of the Pepperers' Company, served the office of sheriff in 1331, was mayor in 1339, 1340, and 1351, and one of the burgesses for the city in the parliament held in 1337. He was very wealthy, as we find that in 12 Edw. III. when the king borrowed £20,000 of the citizens for his expedition into France he lent him £800. (Strype's Stowe's Survey, p. 281.) He appears to have enjoyed, to an extraordinary degree, the confidence of his sovereign, and the esteem of his fellow-citizens; the former he no doubt obtained in consequence of the zeal and firmness which he displayed in the preservation of the peace and good order of the city during the three years that he was its chief magistrate. The king, having resolved to go abroad in 1339, granted a commission to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London for the conservation of the peace in the city during his absence, and invested them with power to cause due and speedy punishment to be done upon any malefactors and disturbers of the peace in the said city. Soon after the king's departure, a contest arose between the companies of the Skinners and Fishmongers, which terminated in a bloody skirmish in the streets. The mayor with his officers hastened to the place of riot and apprehended several of the disturbers of the peace, as required by his office and duty; but Thomas Haunsard and John le Brewere, with some of their accomplices, resisted the power of the magistrates, and not only rescued the malefactors, but Thomas, with a drawn sword, violently assaulted Andrew Aubrey, the mayor, and endeavoured to overthrow him; and, in the meanwhile, the said John grievously wounded one of the city officers. They were, after a struggle, secured, and conveyed without delay to the Guildhall, where they were indicted and tried before the mayor and aldermen: having severally pleaded guilty, they were condemned to die, and being forthwith conveyed to West Chepe or Cheapside were there beheaded. This severity of the mayor was so well timed for the preservation of peace within the city, and for preventing the riots and outrages so frequent in those days, that it gave great satisfaction to the king, who, by his writ dated 4th June, 15 Edw. III. at the Tower, not only pardoned the mayor for beheading the above parties, but also approved and confirmed the same. (MS. Hargrave, No. 153, f. 1.) Aubrey appears also to have been very popular with the foreign merchants established in the city, for they raised among themselves a contribution amounting to fifty marks, which they gave towards the support of his mayoralty. (Heath's Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 176.) Arms: Or, a saltire azure between four griffin's heads erased gules. (MSS. Harl. 472, f. 19; 1049, f. 38.)

En cele an touz les mariners d'Engeltere par comission nostre seignour le roy firent tost lur niefs assembler et vitailer, et totes partz de hardi et vigerous gentz bien apparailer et armer surement, pur vivere et morir, en cheseun lieu. Et quaunt la flote des niefs d'Engeltere furent assemblez en la manere come avant est dit, sire Edward nostre roy et son poeple estoient en les parties de Seint Edmoun de Bury, et de illoqes se passa taunqe à Orwelle, et là se mist en mier ove son poeple saunz noumbre, le joedi prochein devant le nativité seint Johan Baptistre, qe fust par samady, et le venderdy matyn nostre roy vist ses enemis sure le mier, et dit, "pur çeo qe nostre seignour Jhesu Crist fust mis à mort par venderdi, nous ne volom espaunder nul saunke yceste jour." Lors avoit le vent esté en le orient devant qe le roy entra en mier tote la quinzeine entier, mès par la grace de luy tut puissant le vent torna meintenaunt en le occident. Issint par le grace de Dieu qe le roy et son flote avoyent vent et temps à lour volunté. Et si siglerent avant taunqe à le aube de jour del soleil levaunt, et vist ses enemis si fortement apparaillez qe çeo fust trop hidouse chose à regarder, kar la flote des niefs de Fraunce estoient si fortement entre lyez de grosses cheines, chatelez, bretaxez, et barrez. Mais ne pur quaunt Sire Edward nostre roy dit à touz qe entour luy erent en la flote d'Engeltere, "Beaus seignours et mes freres, ne soyez de rien esbayez, mès soyez touz de bon confort, et celuy qe pur moy huy prent la batayle et combatra ove bon fyn queor avera la benisoun de Dieu le tot puissant, et cheseun avera çeo qe il purra gaigner." Et si tost com nostre roy avoit çeo dit, trestouz furent de fin egre queor de luy venger de ses enemys. Et lors nos mariners treyerent les sigles à demi mast, et treierent sus lour ankres en manere come ils voleient fuir, et quaunt la navie de Fraunce çeo virent ils se deslierent de lour grosses cheines pur nous pursuer. Et meintenaunt nous niefs retournerent sure eux, et la medlé comensa des trompes, nakaires, fioles, tabours, et de plusours autre menistracile. Et lors vigerousment nostre roy

ove ccc. niefs assailerent les Fraunceis ove v^c. grauntz niefs et galeies, et egrement touz nos gentz mistrent graunt diligence de doner bataille à les Fraunceis. Nos atchers et nos arblasters comenserent à trere si espessement come grisil chiet en yver, et nos enginours getterent si durement, qe les Fraunceis n'avoyent poer de regarder ne lour testes sustener. Et endementers qe cele assaut durra, nos gentz Engleisse ove graunt force entrerent en lour galeyes et ove les Fraunceis meyn à meyn combaterent, et hors de lour niefs et galeyes engetterent. Et totdis nostre roy les conforta de fortment combatre ove ses enemys, à qe fust en le coge * Thomas de Winchelsee. Et à houre de tierce vint à eux un nief de Loundres, qe estoit à William Haunsard, qe fit mult bien en le dit bataile. Kar la bataile estoit si redde et si dure, qe l'assaut durra de noune tot la jour et tot la nuit et lendemeyn taunqe à houre de prime, et quaunt la bataile fust descomfit, nul Fraunceis remist en vie forsqe Spaudefisshe, qe s'enfuit ove xxiiij. niefs et galeyes.† Et apres cele graunt bataile conquis, sire Edward nostre roy totdis estoutement se tint en la mier, et ne voleit en nule manere sure tere ariver, et là tint son parlement par un quinzeine entier, de ver si ascuns de ses enemys luy vodrent plus assailer. Et adonkes nostre joevene roy ariva sus à tere, et chivacha à Bruges ove tresbele companye, et là tint il feste tot un semeigne plenere. Et lors après sire Edward nostre roy prist son host ove tresbele

* The navy, at this period, consisted of ships, galleys, barges, *batelli* or boats, *snakæ* or cutters, and *cogæ* or cogs. See the Observations prefixed to the Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobæ Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Primi vicesimo octavo, p. liv.

* This naval engagement between Edward and the French king, near Sluys in Flanders, took place on the eve of St. John the Baptist. It was the greatest naval victory that Edward gained over the French, 30,000 of whom it is said perished. For an authentic detail of that memorable event see the Chronicle of London, p. 198, for a letter from Edward III. to Edward the Black Prince, extracted from the city archives, Liber F. 1839. This document, Sir H. Nicholas observes, supplies some important facts in the history of the times, whilst its entry among the records of the city of London tends to establish that the mayor of the city was accustomed at that early period to receive an official account of every public transaction.

companye des ducks, countes de graunt seignourie, et comensa de chivacher en Fraunce sure le roy Phelip de Valois, taunt qe il vint à le fort cyté de Tornaye, et assegea la dite cyté ove graunt host un quarter de l'an, cest à savoir del nativité seint Johan Baptist taunqe à la feste seint Michel. Et illuqes vint à luy le duke de Braban, ove vij^{xx}. x. hommes à chival bien armez; le counte de Henaud vint ove autre ataunt, si qe son host tot envyroun contient xvij. lues de mesme le paiis, qe fust le plus beal host qe unqes fust veu devant. Et taunqe le siege se tint entour la forte cyté de Torneye, sire Robert le counte d'Artoys,* sire Wauter de Manny,† Jakes de Artefelde,‡ et plusours autres grauntz, assemblerent graunt host de bone gentz à chival et à pié, bien armez, et pristrent lour chemyn, taunqe à le cyté de seint Thomer, et hastiment le dit cité assailerent, et comencerent de getter gross pieres ove lour engines pur destrure la dit cité. Et quaunt ceux dedeinz la cité virent le compassement de nos gentz dehors, ils pristrent lour counseil de overer les portes et doner bataile à nos gentz. Et quaunt nos gentz ço aparceurent, ils se retracrent et suffrirent de bon volunté graunt multitude des gentz venir hors de la cyté. Et

* Robert d'Artois, Count of Beaumont le Roger, was a prince of the blood-royal of France, descended from Louis VIII. and son of Philip d'Artois, the eldest son of Robert II. count of Artois. In consequence of a suit regarding the county and peerage of Artois, which he claimed as heir to his father, and which he thought of obtaining through means of forged writings, but was discovered, Philip of France, his brother-in-law, sent him from court in disgrace. After taking refuge at various courts, he was forced to fly, disguised as a merchant, into England, where he was very kindly received by Edward, who appointed him one of his counsellors, assigned him lodgings in several castles, and also granted him an annuity of 1200 marks. (Carte, ii. 423, 426.)

† See a biographical notice of this distinguished personage in Beltz, "Memorials of the Garter," pp. 110—122.

‡ He was a brewer of Ghent, and a great popular leader in the early part of the 14th century. During the war which broke out between Philip of Valois and Edward III. the burghers of Ghent, a Flemish town that had revolted in favour of the latter king, put down the authority of Louis, then Count of Flanders, and elected Arteveldt for their leader. After ruling Flanders for seven years, he was killed in a tumult which broke out at Ghent between the various trades, in July 1344. (See Froissart, vol. ii. p. 281, et seq.)

quaunt le poeple furent touz issuz hors de la cyté, nos gentz de tresbone volunté soy retornerent, et forte bataille à les Fraunceis donerent, et touz ceux qe vindrent en chaumps pristrent mort à vile meschaunce, kar des Fraunceis furent occys cynk mil cc. et x. Des queux mortz furent trovez iiij^{xx}. et xv. des esporounes dorrez. Si qe nos gentz pursuirent les Fraunceis taunqe à le porte de seint Thomer, et illoqes dreit à portecolyz les Fraunceis furent touz occys. Et ceux qe furent eschapé dedeinz la porte, n'oserent mès venir hors de la cyté taunqe nos gentz furent deseverez vers la siege de Torneye. Et endementers qe le siege durra, ceste à savoir un quarter d'un an, nos gentz de jour en jour chivacherent en les parties de Fraunce, et arderent et pristrent praye et chivalers prisouns et esquiers de graunt renoun, bestes, blesse, et autres vitailles avoyent del roy de Fraunce, si qe le paiis tut envyroun la sege estoit pris, ars, et mis à destruccion. A cele houre, taunqe le siege durra, sire Edward nostre roy fist faire assaut à la dite cyté de Torneye sis foithe le jour ove springals et magnels, gettauntz grosses pieres, engyns ove poudres, feu rosée, issint qe les engyns ove les grosses pieres debriserent les toures et les fort mures, esglises, clochers, fortz sales, beaus mavautyes, et riche habitacions, par tot la dite cyté de Torneye. Et la poeple dedeinz la vyle estoyent apoy destrutz pur la graunt famyne q'estoit en la dit cyté. Kar l'eawe currant par une bele river, qe parmi la cyté soleit passer, lour fust fors barré et detenu, si qe chival ne autre vif beste ne fust remys en vye en tot la dite cyté; kar ils estoyent si estreitement tenuz en la dite cyté, et la famyne fust si graunt, kar le quarter de furment valust iiij. liveres d'esterlings, le quarter d'aveyne pur deus mars, un oef de gelyne sis deners, deus oygnouns pur un dener. Et nos gentz dehors en la siege par tot le host le roy d'Engeltere avoient auxi graunt plenté de vitailles, vyn, payn, chars de chescun manere, si qe rien ne failist, loé en soit douce Jhesu Crist. Et en le mesme temps, ceux dedeinz la cyté de Torneye firent escrire un lettre à lour roy Phelip de Valoys, q'il lour eydast de son

poer en haste, ou autrement il lour covendroit à force la dite cité sus rendre al roy d'Engeltere, kar lour gentz q'ils avoyent en la cité furent occys, mortz, et destrutz, et lour vitailles tot anienty, si q'ils n'avoyent riens dont vivere, ne la cité plus meintener encountre lour adversarie le roy d'Engeltere. Et quaunt lour lettres furent faitz, ils pristrent un vadlet, si luy vestirent en poveres draps come un Jacopyn, et luy bailerent lour lettres de porter à lour roy Phelip de Valoys, et luy mistrent nutaundre hors à un posterne privement. Et quaunt il fust passé bien deus luwes de la cyté, en l'aube de jour monsieur Henry de Lancastre counte de Derby* luy encountra hors du chemyn, et luy fist arester et aresona, et le vadlet varia en ses paroles. Et taunt tost monsieur Henry luy fist sercher, et les lettres sur luy troverent, et devant le roy d'Engeltere cist Jacopyn tost amenerent, et fust apposée sure vye et membre pur dire tot la verité de la forte cité de Torneye. Et taunttost le messager comensa sa resoun devant le roy: "Sire," fit-il, "de rien ne vous mentray; sertis, touz lour gentz d'armes sount occys, et ne sount remys outre cc. hommes defensables; ne vitailes ne ount-ils de eux sustener outre un quinzeine." Et mesme le jour le counte de Henaud prist graunt poeple ove luy, si chivacha à forage bien xx. luwes de la tere loynz de la siege, et prist graunt praye des bestes de Fraunce, et occist gentz d'armez à graunt noumbre, et prist xxvj. chivalers des plus vailauntz qe Phelip de Valoys à cele houre avoit, si les fist amener come prisons au roy d'Engeltere; des bestes, des vitailes auxint saunz noumbre. Kar homme poeit aver un bon beof pur xl. deners, un pork pur xviij. d., un motoun pur xij. d., payn, vin à garant fuyson; benoit en soit Dieux! Et quaunt les noveles vindrent à Phelip de Valois coment il avoit perdu ses vailauntz chivalers et ses gentz occys, ses bestes et son vitailles pris, et kariée à son enemy le roy d'Engeltere, si comensa de suspirer et graunt deol de-

* Created Earl of Derby 16 March, 1337, vità patris; succeeded his father as Earl of Lancaster 1345; was created Earl of Lincoln 1349, and Duke of Lancaster 1351. K. G. Ob. s. p. m. 1361.

mener. Kar il ne osast bataille à nostre roy d'Engeltere doner; mès come coward et recru chivaler fist d'une dame la contesse de Henaud * son messager de venir à nostre roy et à son counseil, pur prier de cesser q'il ne voleit plus le saunk des Cristienz espaunder ne lour bienz destrure, issunt qe pées porroit estre entre les deus realmes, ove autrement trues à sa volunté, si come les parties porroient acorder. Et le dit Philip de Valoys luy grauntereit en le mesme temps d'avoir en pées Gascoigne, Peyto, Normondie, Aungeo, et totes les teres qe unkes furent à nul de ses auncestres en celes partyes, q'il clama de droit avoir, si qe nule occisioun des gentz par tere ne par mier, arsure, ne destruccion, de l'un part ne de l'autre, mès ne fust taunt come les trues durreit; et qe marchauntz de chescun regyoun sauvement porroient en chescun leu passer taunqe à jour sertein assys. Et qe nule vile, citée, ne chastel en le mesme temps ne serroit mieuz vitailée, ne de gentz ne de armure plus fort estoffez, q'ils n'estoyent à cele houre, sure l'ordenaunce de l'endenture faite. Et à ceste covenaunt en la forme susdit leaument tenir Phelip de Valoys jurra sur les seintz Dieu, chescun poynt en les endentures parentre luy et nostre roy ordeiné lealment tenir, et en totes choses de sa part à performer. Et lors quaunt ço eurount faite, touz les prisouns de grauntz seignours de l'un part et de l'autre estoient deliverez, taunqe à sertein jour de les trues assys en tiele forme, qe si la pées entre les deus realmes se purront tenir come en les endentures plus plenerment est contenuz, qe adonqes touz les avant ditz prisouns de l'un part

* Jane Countess dowager of Hainault, sister to Philip King of France, and mother to Philippa Queen of England. It was through her means chiefly that a truce was agreed upon, to endure for a year, between the kings of England and France, and also between them that were in Scotland, Gascoigne, and Poictou. "Hereupon," says Holinshed, "was the siege raised from Tournie, after it had continued there the space of ten weekes and foure daies. They within stood in great danger for lacke of vittels to have beene constreined to the surrendring of the towne, if this truce had not beene concluded, which caused the French king the sooner to agree, in like case as the lacke of monie caused the King of England to take his truce, which otherwise (as was thought) he would not have doone."

et de l'autre saunz nul raunsoun doner serroyent quitez pur touz jours, et si noun qe les parties ne purroyent acorder ne par sertein jour de les trues prisse la pées aver qe chescun prisoun de l'un part et de l'autre à la gaole se rendroit mesme le jour, là où il primes en prisoun estoit. Lors estoient sire William de Mountagu counte de Salesburi, sire Robert de Offorde counte de Suffolk, et plusours autres deliverez, et vindrent à l'oustel avant qe nostre seignour le roy revint en Engeltere. Touz cestes choses furent ordenez par conseil nostre seignour le roy, par les grauntz seignours del à la mier, qe ne vodroyent plus assenter à la graunt guerre, ne à destruccion de la tere, ne à perdicioun del saunk des Cristiens. Et auxint nostre seignour le roy n'avoit tresor de nule part de sustener et de gagier ses gentz, mès à graunt perde tut par creaunce as marchauntz de faire chevisaunce. Kar il n'avoit rien de son propre tresor demesne, ne des leynes qe luy furent grauntez de la comune d'Engeltere, en eyde de sa guerre meyntener encountre le roy de Fraunce, en tot le temps puisse son darrein passage q'il conquist ses enemys à la bataile en la mier, unqes puisse rienz ne poeit il avoir de son tresor hors de Engeltere par covyne et abettement de maveys treitres qe à son counseil furent jurez.

xv. Andreu Aubry, meir.

Adam Lucas et Barthelmeu Denmars,* viscountes.

Lors leva la siege à Turneye, qe avoit estée illoqes un quarter de l'an, et de çeo nos gentz firent graunt lamentacion, kar bien quidoyent avoir eu tresor et nobleye pur touz jours, et adonkes estoit tut perdu. Et quaunt le host fust tut deseveriz, nostre roy ove son poeple prist le chemyn tanqe il vint à le cyté de Gaunt, et là sojourna longement, et tint illoqes son parlement, et prist son conseil quey serroit mieutz à faire de sojourner ou de revenir en Engeltere. Kar chescun semeygne il maunda lettres à ses faus gardeins en Engeltere de luy eyder et socurer de son tresor demesne, qe luy fust graunté de tot le comunalté d'Engeltere.

* Stowe says his name was "Moris or Maris."

Et ses faus treitres, qe à luy furent jurez, luy remanderent lettres assez qe la coilette des dismes d'Engeltere qe à luy furent grauntez ne porroyent estre trové, ne la somme des saks de leyne en tot le realme ne porroyent estre levée, et q'ils n'oserent plus reddour faire pur doute de guerre, et qe le poeple einz vodroyent lever encountre eux avant q'ils vodroient plus doner. Et la coilette de deners q'ils avoyent ressu ne suffit mie as wages, ne pur fees as sergauntz et ministres le roy, ne de aquiter ses dettes q'il mesmes devoit pur despencer de son hostel, as queux ils furent assignez de payer par comaundement le roy mesmes. Et quaunt ensi avoient maundé lour lettres à lour lige seignour le roy, si estoit un de eux q'estoit jurée au roy mieutz voilaunt à luy qe nul des autres, et savoit touz lour privetés et contractes, et privément les mist en escripture et tot lour affaire coment entre eux avoyent ordeinée, et si il mesmes ne vensit privement en Engeltere, riens luy vaudroit plus des lettres à eux maunder; et qe nul homme le savereit de jour ne de nuit tanqe il fust entré en la tour de Loundres, et adonqes meintenaunt maunder aprés le meir del dit cyté, ses sergauntz d'armes demesme, et saunz plus lunge respit qe tost fuissent pris trestouz les serteinz persones, et en la tour à luy amenez, et qe il sanz, il ne fust plus esparniez qe nuls des autres, et le roy troveroit tresor assez de performer sa guerre et ses enemis conquerre. Et quaunt le roy ont entendu les lettres qe luy vindrent, se purpensa qe mieutz serroit à faire, et tauntost maunda après le duke de Braban et Jacob de Artefeld de Flaunders, et plusours autres de son counseil, et les pria mult tendrement ove ses meyns jointz qe ils fuissent bons attornez taunt qe à sa revenue, qe serroit auxint en haste come il le porreit ordeiner. Kar il luy coment de faire un repaire en Engeltere, par la resoun q'il ne vint nul tresor de gager ses gentz de çeo qe luy fust de bon queor graunté. Et quaunt ensy ont dit, il mounta son palfrey et chivacha taunt q'il vint à l'Esclus en Flaundres, et la se mist en nief, et privément vint en Engeltere. Et la nuit prochein après le jour seint Andreu,

le roy ove sa companye ariva sus à tere, et ove torchez alumez entra en la tour de Loundres, qe nul y ne savoit de sa venue. Et erraument demaunda après sire Nicholas de la Beche, adonqes constable de la tour et gardein del duke fitz le roy d'Engeltere. Et le southeconstable chaoit as genoilles as piés le roy, et dit, "Monsieur, il est hors de vile." Par quey le roy fust mult corusée ; si comaunda tost de overir les hus par tot, si q'il poeit mesmes ver totes les choses qe dedeinz la tour furent. Et quaunt le roy avoit veu totes les choses, si maunda hastiment après Andreu Aubry adonqes meire de Loundres, qe tost vint à luy parler. Et quaunt il vint au roy, chayt as genoils et luy salua, et le roy luy comaunda lever, et sur peine de perdre vie et membre qe hastivement luy feist venir mesme la nuyt saunz nul respit avoir le seignour de Wake, sire Johan de Stonore, sire William de la Pole, sire Johan de Polteneye, sire Richard de Wyleby, mestre Johan de Seint Poul, mestre Henri de Stratforde cosin l'ercheveske de Caunterbury, mestre Michel Wathe, et sire Johan de Thorp. Et touz ceux furent pris mesme la nuyt par le meir et les sergauntz le roy, et amenez al tour de Loundres au roy, et par son comaundement estoyent mis en divers chaumbres chescun par soy, et chescun un gardein pur eux savement garder. Et l'endemein le roy comaunda hastiment quere sire Nicholas de la Beche, adonkes constable de la tour, et sire Johan de Molins, d'amener à luy où q'ils porroyent estre trovez. Et si firent le comaundement le roy, sire Nicholas de la Beche fust trovée et amovée au roy, et sire Johan de Molins se mist à le fuite.* Et quaunt tot çeo en out faite, le

* Edward, after spending some months in fruitless operations before Tournay, retired in sullen discontent. By the most urgent messages he required money from England, but the exchequer was unable to satisfy his wants, and, having no means of discharging the arrears of his allies, was compelled to borrow of usurers at exorbitant interest. (Rym. v. 226.) Some of the courtiers improved the opportunity to instil into his mind suspicions of the fidelity of his ministers ; and suddenly, without any previous notice, leaving the Earl of Derby and other noblemen in pledge with his creditors, he stole away privately for Zealand, where he found a ship that carried him to England. He landed unexpectedly at the

lundi prochein suant après le jour seint Andreu, au soleil levant prist son chemyn ove serteins chivalers, et chivacha taunt qe à Seint Alban, et prist son hostel en l'abbeye et meintenaunt maunda apres l'abbée de la mesoun, et luy comanda de luy mostrer ses habitacions. Et le abbé ne osast contredire, mès overit les hus par tut, et mostra le roy ses estres. Et cela un hus de luy mostrer, q'estoit en un privé auguilette. Et le roy demaunda pur quey ne overist il cele hus. Et l'abbé respondit q'il ne avoit pas les cliefs. "Et qi les aad," fist le roy. Et l'abbée luy redit, qe les choses à sire Johan de Molyns estoient leinz en garde, et q'il avoit les cliefs ovesqe luy. "Par seinte Marie ma dame!" fist le roy, "Jeo prendray mes cliefs." Si fist un febre overir les serures, si entra et trova graunt avoir et graunt plenté de tresor, si le retint tot devers luy. Et de illoqes chivacha en le paiis entour à ses privés amys pur saver noveles de eux, si revint arere à Loundres. Et lors furent attachez sire William de Sharshille, et sire Johan Chardelowe, justices en baunk, sicome ils sistrent en assises à Cauntebrigge, et amenez à le tour de Loundres. Et puiss estoit sire Thomas Ferreres pris, et chescun mis en divers chaumbres. Et puiss après furent touz deseveriz chescun d'autre as divers chasteux, par le counseil sire William de Killesby, ceste à savoir, sire Nicholas de la Beche estoit maundé au chastel de Tikhille, sire Johan de Stonore au chastel de Notingham, sire Johan de Pulteneye au chastel de Somertone, sire William de la Pole au chastel Devyses, sire Richard de Willeby et mestre Henry de Stratforde cosyn l'erchevesqe estoyent maundez au chastel de Corf, sire William de Scharshille au chastel de Kerfilii, mestre Michel de Wathe et sire Thomas Fereres au chastel de Windesore, et les autres, sire

Tower about midnight on the 30th November (Fœd. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 1141), accompanied by the Earl of Northampton, Lord John Darcy, Sir Walter Manny, and other great men, with two chaplains, that were his secretaries, Sir William de Killesby, and Sir Philip Weston; and, finding that fortress but badly guarded, he imprisoned the constable (Sir Nicholas de la Beche) and other officers, and treated them with exemplary rigour. (Ypodigma Neustriæ, p. 513. Holinshed.)

Johan de Chardelowe, meistre Johan de seint Poul, et sire Johan de Thorp remistrent en prisoun en la tour de Loundres. Et puisse après, le roy ousta son tresorer sire Rogier de Northboruh, evesqe de Cestre, et mist en son lieu un chivaler sire Robert Perninke, et auxint ousta son chaunceler l'evesqe de Chichestre, frere al erchevesqe de Caunterbury, et mist en son lieu un chivaler sire Robert Bouser. Et adonkes le roy jurra son serment qe jammès en son temps ne serreit homme de seinte esglise son tresorer ne chaunceler, ne en autre graunt office qe au roy apent; mès tieles persones qe si jammès de fausine fuissent atteintz, q'il les porreit faire trayner, pendre, et descoler.* Et quaunt çeo avoit fait, le roy et la roigne et tote la meynee se remuerent de Loundres taunt qe à Gildeforde, et là tynt il son Nowel. Et de illoqes le roy se remua à Stokebogeys, q'estoit à sire Johan de Molyns, et tint graunt feste illokes ove touz les grauntz du paiis par iij. jours. Et de illoqes se remua

* On the following morning after his arrival at the Tower, the king sent for Robert Stratford, bishop of Chichester, lord chancellor, for Roger de Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, lord treasurer, and for such of the judges as were in London. The lord chancellor and the lord treasurer he forthwith discharged of their offices, threatening to send them into Flanders, there to remain as pledges for money that he there owed, or, if they refused to go there, then to keep them prisoners in the Tower. But when the bishop of Chichester declared to him the canon established against such as imprisoned bishops he suffered them to depart; but the judges, viz. Sir John de Stonore, Sir Richard de Willoughby, Sir William de Shareshull, also Sir John de Poultney and Sir William de la Pole, merchants; and the chief clerks of the chancery, John de Saint Paul, Michael de Wath, Henry de Stratford, and Robert de Chikewell; and of the exchequer, Sir John de Thorp, and many others, were committed to divers prisons; but yet, because they were committed but only upon commandment, they were released shortly after. The chancellor delivered up the great seal on the 1st December; and on the 14th of the same month the king delivered it to Sir Robert Bourgchier, whom he made chancellor (Fœdera, vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 1141, 1142.); and Sir Richard de Sadington, lord treasurer; all the sheriffs of shires and other officers were removed, and others put in their places. A commission for inquiring into the defaults of collectors and other officers employed in the collection of the revenue was likewise issued to certain justices, who proceeded therein with so much strictness that few or none escaped unpunished. (Fœd. vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 1141, 1142. Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 360.) The king also took a resolution that thenceforth no clergyman should enjoy the high offices of chancellor or treasurer of England.

taunt qe à Dittone, une tresbele manoir qe estoit au dit sire Johan Molyns, et si trova le roy illoqes armure pur iiij^xx. hommes, et de vessel et de tresor graunt plenté, la quele le dit sire Johan de Molyns avoit mis en petiz saks bien liez, et puisse en autre grauntz sakes bien fretté des cordes, et ploungée en un ewe perfounde; kar il entendi bien autre foithe avoir venu à çeo, mès son pensée et son purpos est tot bestornée, kar le roy le retint tot devers luy pur le soen propre. Et quaunt le roy çeo ont fait, si revint à Loundres le meskerdy prochein après le jour de l'an renoef, si comensa son privée conseil. Et fust adonqe ordeinée d'enquerre et de examiner touz les roules des offices le roy, c'este à saver, tresorer, chaunceler, cofrers, justices, viscountes, et de lour clers, taxours parmy Engeltere, coillours des dysmes et des leynes qe au roy fust graunté à sa guerre performer, et de touz autre ministres, q'ils fuissent prestes ove lour roules à sertein jour assys à Weymouster devant les auditours le roy à çeo assignez de oyer et terminer par tot Engeltere. Et puisse après le meskerdy prochein apres la Typhanie, sire Richard de Willeby, un des chief justice le roy, estut à le barre à Weimouster par deus jours devant sys persones pur respoundre à divers articles dount il fust areint par sire Robert Perninke, sire Robert de Sadingtone, sire William Scot, sire Thomas le Wake, le baroun de Stafford, and sire Johan Darcy, qe luy acouperent de divers pointz q'il avoit fait encountre son lige seignour le roy. Et le dit sire Richard respondi à touz lour demaundez, taunt q'il devint si laas q'il ne poeit plus parler, mès pria eyde come de grace aver un homme de ley à luy associé de luy eyder en parlaunce pur luy ayser, et à graunt peyne luy vodreient graunter cele suete. Et quaunt il ne poeit plus endurer à eux respondre, le dit sire Richard se mist en la grace le roy, et fust recomaundé à le tour de Loundres pur attendre le grace le roy. Et mesme la nuit vint si horrible tempest de vent et de pluvie, de foudre et de toneyre, qe treboucha à tere et debrusa la tresbele oevere del esglise des frere menours à

Loundres.* Puisse après le mardi prochein devant la conversion seint Poul, touz les officiers en la court le roy furent oustez et remuez parmy sire William de Killesby, et le dimeinge prochein suant estoit fait le cry parmi Loundres qe chescun haut et bas qe deyvent feauté ou servise au roy duissent estre preste à le tour de Loundres le premere, seconde lundi de qaremme, devant sire Robert Perninke et ses compaignons, justices en eyre assignez. Lors estoient les sertein pointz ordeinez par sire William de Killesby et autres del conseil le roy; adeprimes d'enquere de totes maners oppressions, tortes, damages, grevances, et molestes faitez par chescun ministres le roy, et de lour porte encountre nostre seignour le roy et le comune poeple, c'est à savoir, des justices de l'un baunk et de l'autre, as plées de foreste tenir, des justices à les assises prendre et les gaoles deliverer, et de touz autres justices; auxint de eschetours et sutheschetours, corouners, viscountes, de lour clers et lour ministres; auxint de taxours, suthtaxours, et de lour clercs; de admirals des flotz de navye, et des autres associez à eux; auxint des gardeins, conestables des chasteux pur la pées garder; des pernours et receyvours des leynes, et des autre ajointz à eux; de sessours et vendours des leynes le roy, et autres eydauntz à eux, par divers foith grauntez; des barounes de l'eschekker le roy, et des clerks, auxi bien del chaunceryе come de l'eschekker et autres places le roy; des gardeins de forestes vertes, de lour clerks et ministres des forestes, de chases, et de parkes; de coillours des costomes, countreroulers, tronetaries, botillers, et lour assocyez; de les receyvours de deniers le roy en paiis, et de ceux qe lour celent; des seneschals et

* The Church of the Friars Minors or Grey Friars (now Christ's Church, in Newgate Street), was completed in the year 1327, and dedicated to St. Francis, having been twenty-one years in building. It was three hundred feet in length, eighty-nine in breadth, and seventy-four in height. Shortly after its completion, the great western window, having been destroyed in a tempestuous gale of wind, was restored at the expense of Edward III. for the repose of the soul of the Queen Mother (Isabel), who had recently been buried in the choir. (Trollope's Hist. of Christ's Hospital, p. 10.)

mareschales, et de lour clerks ; auxint de gardeins des chivals le roy, et de lour garzouns ; des purveours pur le houstel le roy et pur sire E. duke de Cornewaile ; des gardeins de gaoles, de choysours traiterousment, de gentz d'armez, hobelers, et archers, et de lour associez ; des bailifs en eyre, et de touz autre balifs queux q'ils soyent ; auxint de ceux qe leynes ou autre marchaundies sanz costome à nous rendre encountre la defence hors de realme fausement amenerent ; de ceux qe meyntenent faus plées en assises, et autres faus quereles ; auxint de maufesours dedeinz marchez et autre lieus privée armez bataunt et naveraunt les gentz taunt qe à luy fyn redempeion de eux pristrent ; de totes maners oppressions, duresses, et grevances faitz par qi persone qe çeo soit, erchedeakne, dean, official, sequestrers, et lour comissaries et ministres ; auxint de ceux qe chaunge fount de monée ou des autre biens, ou aseun autre manere colour de usure ; de ceux qe aseun chose fausement par colour de lour office ou autre manere pur lour office faire, ou ove aseun autre parterent, faverent, ou de autres pristrent torcenousement. Et en ycele temps Trailebastoun gist parmy Engeltere, et serteins justices assignez pur soer en chescun countée d'enquere et de examiner touz les pointz avant nomez, et si fu fait graunt duresse au poeple parmy Engeltere.* Puisse après un Griffyn de Gales, qe avoit occys le frere et la femme Jacob de Artefelde de Flandres, q'estoit pris et amenez à le tour de Loundres, et mys en fort prisoun, et fiergés de deus fort peire gives et manicles. Et le samedy à soir en le utaves de Paske, si defila ses fers et debrusa la prison et s'enfuit hors de la tour. Et une femme qe out à noun Ibote atte Knolle estoit pris pur le dit Griffyn, feloun le roy, pur çeo qe ele vint à luy chescun jour et luy porta prevement les choses qe il wlt avoir, et si fut ele mis en prisoun pur luy. Et à la quinzeine de la Paske, le roy comensa son general parlement à Weimouster, et le eyre fut

* See note at p. 29, antea.

ajornée taunt qe autre foithe qe le parlement fust finy. Et à cele temps sire Hughe d'Audelée, counte de Gloucestre, estoit fait messager de porter en escripture le maundement le roy et son conseil d'Engeltere à le parlement de Fraunce assis à la cyté de Turnaye, qe si Philip de Valois et son counseil vodreient ester et graunter les poyntz compris en l'escripture del maundement le roy d'Engeltere estre à la pées pur touz jours; et si noun, prestement d'estre à la guerre, chescun homme pur soy, saunz nul respit avoir outre le jour des trues pris parentre les deus realmes. Lors vindrent touz les grauntz d'Engeltere à le parlement le roy, mès l'erchevesqe de Caunterbury ne son frere l'evesqe de Chichestre ne l'evesqe de Cestre estoient hors clos du parlement par une semeigne entier, par abettement sire William de Killesby, pur coruse qe fust parentre luy et l'erchevesqe. Puisse après, en le secounde semeigne, le counte de Garenne vint au parlement devant le roy, si trova là sire Robert Perninke, le baroun de Stafforde, sire William Killesby, et sire Johan Darcy, et autres ment covenables de seer en parlement, si comenza sa resoun à dit, "Sire roy, coment va çeo parlement? Jadis ne soleit mye ensy estre; il est tut besturnée en autre manere: car ceux qe deivent estre principals sount forselos, et autres gentz de mester seent icy en parlement qe ne deivent estre à tiel counseil, mès soulement les peres de la tere qe vous, sire roy, puissent eyder et meintener à nostre graunt bosoigne. Et, sire roy, de çeo devez penser." Et meintenaunt coyemont sire Johan Darcy se leva, et s'en ala hors, et puisse après sire William de Killesby et touz les autres susnomez saunz nul mot parler. Lors se leva le counte d'Aroundel, et dit au roy, "Sire, lessez l'erchevesqe entrer devant vous, et s'il se puet excuser de serteinz pointz qe luy sont mis sure, bien soit; et si noun, nous ordeineroms de çeo qe mieutz soit à faire." Le roy le ottria, et furent mis en escripture xxxij. articles encontre luy, et l'erchevesqe les denia touz, et dit q'il n'estoit de rien coupable de nul poynt qe l'em luy mist sure.

xvj. Johan D'Oxenford, meir.*

Le quele Johan morust en mesme l'an, et donk fu fait meir Simond Fraunceis.

Richard de Berking, draper, et Johan de la Rokele, grocer, viscuntes.

Et à le feste seint Michel puisse nostre roy fist assembler graunt host de vigerous gentz bien armez, et tote la navye d'Engeltere bien vitaillez, en les parties de Sandwiz, Dovere, et Portesmouthe, si demorra illoqes par deus moys et plus, pur aver entierment son hoste et sa flote des niefs d'Engeltere. Kar luy furent grauntez de tote la tere en ayde de sa gwerre vers ses enemys. Et à le houre Phelip de Valoys avoit assemblée si graunt host par delà de chescun nacioun, Baskeles, Bydouwers, Spaynolfs, Geneveises, et de plusours autre regiouns, qe ço serroit hidouse chose à dire la somme de gentz q'il avoit assemblé encountre nostre roy Edward, de luy avoir forbarré son aler outre mer, taunt se dota; kar bataile encountre nostre roy ne osast-il doner. Lors nostre roy, quaunt il vit le malice et la graunt felonie de Phelip de Valoys, que si graunt multitude des gentz de divers regions avoit assemblé pur aver destourbé nostre roy de son aler outre mier, lors nostre seignour le roy comaunda hastiment son host, qe taunt fu noble et beale qe unkes nul roy de mounde n'avoit nul tiel, kar il avoit treis cent de grosses niefs, horspris farcostes et galeyes qe vitailes amenerent, la flote des niefs avant passerent à Portesmouthe. Lors siglerent touz avant ove mult graunt joye pur le cost d'Engeltere, et pristrent tut q'ils porroient trover devant eux par tere et par mier taunqe ils vindrent en Bretaigne, un paiis qe l'em apele petit Cornewaille, et illoqes nos gentz arivoyent sure tere, et estoutement se apparailerent pur doner

* Member of the Vintners' Company. In 1 Edw. III. he gave to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in London two tofts of land, one mill, fifty acres of land, two acres of wood, with appurtenances in Kentish Town, in value 20*s.* 3*d.* by year. He was buried in the parish church of St. James, Garlick Hithe. (Stowe.)

bataile à lour enemis. Cele nuyt mesmes qe nostre seignour le roy ariva sure tere, il vint à un real manoir, q'estoit au seignour de Chalouns, si trova assez de totes choses, mais les gentz du manoir furent touz fuiz, si q'ils n'avoient un soul remys. Et de illoqes le roy et son hoste vindrent à un riche abbée, qe vint ove croisse et mitre encountre luy revestée en genulant, criaunt mercy. Et nostre seignour le roy les graunta sa pées. Et illoqes avoit un tresnoble forest, en la quele nostre seignour le roy avoit son deduit, et chasza par un quinzeine, et prist taunt de preie des divers bestes, qe çeo fu merveille à dire, c'est à savoir, cerf, do et ro, tor volage, sengler, ours, cinge, gopil, et low, fels et fer, si graunt plenté illoqes qe nul numbre ne fust. Et si passa ove son host touz jours avant parmy Bretaigne, taunqe il vint à le cité de Nauntes, mès nul damage ne fiste, kar la dite citée ne vodreit-il pas destrure. Mès se retorna vers Phelip de Valoys par autre chemyn, à sayer si nul bataile osast-il doner en sa tere demeine. Et lors avoit Phelip de Valoys fait debruser touz les pountz en le paiis, qe nostre roy ne son host ne porroient plus près aprocher à luy ; mès come coward maunda par ses lettres à nostre roy pur aver truage treis aunz. Et sure çeo duissent xiiij. sages gentz de graunt renoun esluz, c'est à savoir, vij. pur nostre roy et les autre vij. pur Phelip de Valois, pur aler au pape pur attreter pées entre les deus realmes Fraunce et Engeltere, et de acorder. Et si noun, au fyn de les truwes pris d'estre prestement à la guerre de mortel bataile doner pur touz jours. En tiele manere furent les truwes grauntez par ambedeus partz, Fraunce et Engeltere.

xvij. Simond Fraunceis, meir.*

* Simon Francis was a wealthy citizen and mercer of London. He served in Parliament for the city in 12 Edw. III. and was so rich that in 1339, when the king borrowed £20,000 towards carrying on his French wars, he lent him £800. (Fabyan.) He resided at the lower end of the Old Jewry. He died in 1358, and by inquisition was found to have died seized of the manors of Northall, Blanchapelton or Whitechapel, Fulham, and Harrow, with other lands in Acton, Finchley, Stanmore, Ruislip, &c., besides other manors in

Johan Lovekyn * et Richard de Keslingbury,† draper, viscountes.

En mesme l'an, nostre roy Edward revint en Engeltere, mais graunt persecucion avoit-il en la mier, et tot son host, de horrible tempest, par quey il perdit plusours de ses niefs et graunt partie de ses gentz. Et l'endemeyn del Hokkeday comensa son parlement à Weimouster, ove touz les grauntz d'Engeltere. Et lors sire Edward fitz le roy, duke de Cornewayle, estoit fait Prince de Gales, par assent de touz les grauntz d'Engeltere.‡

Essex and Kent. (Inq. p. m. 32 Edw. III. n. 33.) His arms were: Gules, a saltire between four cross-crosslets or (MS. Harl. 472, f. 10), which remained in the church windows of St. Olave's in the Jewry, St. Stephen's in Coleman Street, and St. Katharine's by the Tower 250 years after, viz. to 1605. (MSS. Harl. 1349, f. 6; 1164, f. 8. Stowe's Survey, b. v. p. 175).

* John Lovekyn, or Lofken, alderman of Bridge Ward, a man of great wealth and distinction in the annals of London; was a member of the Fishmongers' Company and M.P. for the city in 1347-8 and 1365. He was sheriff of London in 1343-4, and lord mayor in 1348-9, 1358-9, 1365-6, 1366-7. He contributed the sum of £200 when Edward III. borrowed £20,000 of the city for his French expedition in the 12th year of his reign. In 1367 he built the hospital called Magdalen's, at Kingston-upon-Thames, which he well endowed, giving thereunto nine tenements, ten shops, one mill, 125 acres of land, ten acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture, &c. He also rebuilt the parish church of St. Michael in Crooked Lane on a more enlarged scale than the former building, having obtained for that purpose a grant of some ground contiguous to the site. He died the 4th August, 1368, and was buried in the choir of the church last mentioned, under a fair tomb, with the effigies of him and his wife in alabaster. This tomb was afterwards removed, and a flat stone of grey marble, garnished with plates of brass, laid on him. (Weever.) His will is printed in Herbert's Account of the Livery Companies, vol. ii. p. 56. Arms: Gules, on a chevron azure three escallops sable between as many eagles rising or. (MS. Harl. 472, f. 30b.) Sir William Walworth was apprenticed to this John Lovekyn.

† In 12 Edw. III. when the king borrowed £20,000 of the citizens towards carrying on his French wars he contributed the sum of £200. (Fabyan.)

‡ Edward the Black Prince. When only three years of age, the king by charter dated 18th May, 1333, granted him the earldom of Chester (Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. III. m. 4. Pat. 7 Edw. III. pt. 1, m. 13); and on March 17, 1337, upon the death of John of Eltham earl of Cornwall, the dukedom of Cornwall, investing him by the sword only, which was the first precedent for the creation of the title of duke with us in England. (Rot. Cart. 11 Edw. III. n. 55.) He was afterwards, on May 12, 1343, created prince of Wales, and invested with a coronet, a gold ring, and a silver rod. (Rot. Cart. 17 Edw. III. m. 24. n. 27.)

APPENDIX.

I.

P. 22. The following account of the severe punishments inflicted on Sir Thomas Weyland and several others of the king's judges, is taken from the Parliamentary Writs, vol. i. p. 14 *note*, and other authorities.

"Proclamation was made that all who had any complaints against the king's justiciars, ministers, or bailiffs, of injuries done to the people whilst he was out of the kingdom, should prefer them in person before the parliament which had been summoned to meet at London on the feast of St. Hilary. In consequence of this proceeding, it appears that the truth of the allegations of the complaints was ascertained in the usual manner, viz. by an inquest of twelve men; and by this inquest *Thomas de Weyland*, the chief justice of the common bench, was found guilty of having caused a murder to be committed by one of his squires, and of having harboured the murderers. Sir *Thomas*, who was in subdeacon's orders, and who had also received knighthood, escaped from the officers by whom he was arrested, and fled to the monastery of the Minor Friars at Bury St. Edmund's, where he was allowed to take the habit of the order. After forty days had elapsed, he refused to quit his sanctuary; upon which the 'laity,' probably the sheriff and his posse, besieged the convent and entirely prevented the introduction of any kind of victual. The Friars, yielding to hunger and thirst, abandoned their house, all except three or four 'veterans,' who remained with *Weyland*. The latter, finding that his frock would not protect him, 'maxime cum cibaria non haberet,' reclothed himself in his secular garb, and surrendered himself to *Robert Malet*, by whom he was lodged in the Tower of London. Being brought before the council, and arraigned concerning the 'treasons and felonies which he had committed against the king and the kingdom,' he was allowed his choice—either to abide the

judgment of the court, or to be adjudged to perpetual imprisonment, or to abjure the king's dominions for evermore. He submitted to the last of these hard conditions; and the port of Dover having been assigned to him, he journeyed thither barefooted, bareheaded, and carrying the cross in his hands and passed the sea; and all his lands, and all his goods and chattels, were seized by the king. And this *Thomas*," continues the Monk of Dunstable, with great exultation, "gave for law, that if any malefactor escaped from the hands of those who had him in custody he should be punished as a prison-breaker. Moreover, he gave for law, that the secular arm should withhold food from every malefactor flying to the church for protection, if after forty days elapsed he should refuse to abjure the kingdom, according to the law. Et postea juxta illud Catonis; *Patere legem quam ipse tuleris*, ipsemet secundum ipsas leges graviter est punitus." All the other justices of the lower bench, the chief justice of the upper bench, the clerk or master of the rolls, and many others, were thrown into the dungeons of the Tower, from whence they were released upon payment of very large fines. According to a document, intitled "Summa Pecuniæ de Justiciariis Regis per Regem extorta" (MS. Cott. Claud. E. VIII. p. 260), *Radulphus de Hengham*, chief justice of the upper bench, paid eight thousand pounds; *Johannes de Loretot*, three thousand pounds; *Willelmus de Brumpton*, six thousand pounds; *Rogerus de Leycestre*, one thousand marks (the three last were the fellows of *Thomas de Weyland*); *Solomon de Roff*, chief justice in eyre, four thousand marks; *Richardus de Boylond*, four thousand marks; *Thomas de Sodintone*, two thousand marks; *Robertus de Preston*, one thousand marks—all justices in eyre; *Robertus de Litlebury*, clerk of the rolls, "qui minimus censebatur," one thousand marks; *Willelmus de Saham*, justice in eyre, though entirely innocent, "in quo dolus seu fraus non est inventus," paid three thousand marks to conciliate the king. The heaviest punishment was inflicted upon *Adam de Stratton*, baron of the exchequer, who was accused or convicted of murder, treason, and sorcery, and, after a long imprisonment in the Tower, was deprived of all his lay-fee, fined thirty-four thousand marks, and despoiled of jewels without number, which were found in his possession, and valued (according to Cott. MS. Faust. A. VIII. f. 173) at thirty thousand marks sterling. His manors of Halingbury, Widford, Cowyk, Upton, and Richmond, were granted by the king to the monastery of Bermondsey. (Annals of Ber-

mondsey, MS. Harl. 231, f. 45b.) The parliament in which these transactions took place, is stated in the MS. (Claud. E. VIII.) to have continued from the morrow of the Circumcision to Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine. The amerciaments imposed upon the justices are stated with some variations by the different authorities. (See also Stowe's Chron. p. 204.) *Weyland's* adventures are given from the Chronicle of Dunstaple; and the writer of the latter had a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the facts than was usually the case with the monastic chroniclers, inasmuch as the prior was present, he having preferred a complaint before the king's council against *Ricardus de Boyland*. The tradition respecting the application of the fine imposed upon Hengham is well known. These details have been given on account of the very singular illustrations which they afford of the character and jurisprudence of the age. (Chron. de Dunstaple, pp. 575, 579.—Wikes, pp. 118, 120.—Annales Waverlienses, p. 241.—Triveti Annales, p. 266.—MS. Add. 5444, f. 100.) A song on the venality of the judges is printed in Wright's Political Songs, p. 224, published by the Camden Society. This song, Mr. Wright observes, gives a strong picture of the extortions committed at this period of our history upon the weak and defenceless by the magistrates and the officers connected with the courts of law.

II.

LETTER FROM SIR THOMAS DE TURBERVILLE TO THE PROVOST OF PARIS.

P. 24. It appears that Turberville, who had been taken prisoner by the French, was induced to act as their spy, and was sent over by them to ascertain the state of affairs in England. For the performance of his contract he made homage to the warden of Paris and gave him his two sons as hostages. He was also sworn upon a book, and a deed was also drawn up, by which he was to have land given him to the value of £100. On his arrival at

London he pretended that he had escaped from prison, and contrived to acquire much insight into the intentions of Edward in regard to foreign arrangements. At his instigation the king of France made several attempts to invade England. A fleet of 300 vessels being assembled, the enemy first attacked Hythe, where they were defeated with great loss. On the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (1 Aug.) they landed at Dover, which they burnt in part, and carried off many prisoners; and they repeated their depredations in other parts of the kingdom. (MS. Bibl. Egerton, 650, f. 37. Matthew of Westminster, 424, 425. Wright's Political Songs, p. 278. Hemingford, 58. Chron. Dunst. 642.) The following is a copy of the letter (from the contemporaneous chronicle of Bartholomew de Cotton, MS. Cott. Nero, C. v. f. 240) which he addressed, according to some accounts, to the king of France, detailing the state of England and his own proceedings, which being intercepted, or given up by the emissary whom he employed, he met the punishment due to his treason, and his two sons that were given as hostages to the warden of Paris were beheaded. It is introduced by the following narrative:

" Eodem anno (1295) quidam miles, nomine Thomas Turbevile, captus a Francis in obsidione de Reims, et detentus in carcere dicti regis Franciæ, venit in Angliam proditiose, se dicens evasisse de carcere dicti regis Franciæ, qui benigne fuit susceptus a domino rege Angliæ et multum honoratus. Sed cum aliquantulum stetisset in curia domini regis Angliæ antedicti, voluit misisse quandam litteram regi Franciæ; nuncius ejusdem eandem domino regi Angliæ detulit, domini sui proditionem seriatim indicans et expandens, quod proditor protendens fugit, sed paulo post captus est.* Tenor litteræ suæ proditionis talis fuit.

" A noble beer e seynur provost de Paris, syre duz, le seon home lige de ses meyns al boys de viciens, saluz. Cher syre, sachez ke jo suy venuz

* This appears to have been the grand object of Turberville's expedition to England. In a document in the Tower, relative to the transactions between England and France which occurred at this period, is the following passage:

" Item, dominus Thomas de Torbeville pro simili confœderatione ineunda inter Gallicos et Wallenses et alios . . . . . a carcere regis Franciæ erat liberatus, et ad partes Angliæ et Walliæ transmissus, et in partibus Kantiæ in proditione sua deprehensus, et Londoniis suspensus; et literæ proditionis prædictæ inveniri possunt in Thesauro domini nostri regis in Turri Londoniis inter literas executorias ordinationis tendentis ad finem destructionis et exhæredationis nationis Anglicanæ."

seyn et hete à la curt le rey de Engletere, e si trovay le rey à Lundres, et muz de noveles me demaunda, dount jo ly diseye le mez ke jo savoye ; e sachez ke jo trovay terre de pés en Gnales, dunt jo ne osay bayler la chose ke wus bien savez à Morgan. E tachez ke le rey ad byen granté pes et trowes, mès bien vous gardez et avisez ke nules trues ne pernez, si ne seyt à vostre graunt prou ; et sachez si nules trues ne feysez graunt prou vus avendreyt, et çeo poez dire à luy haut seignur. E sachez ke jo trovay sire Johan le fiz Thomas à la curt le rey, pur treter pes entre luy et le cunte de Nichole del cunté de Ulvester, mès jeo ne saveye mie uncore coment la bosoyne se prendreyt, kar cete lettre fu fete le jur apres ke les cardinaus furent respunduz, dunt jo ne oseye reu tucher de les bosoynes ke vus tuchent. E sachez ke poy de garde i ad vers le su de la mer, e sachez ke Ile de Wycht est saunz garde, e sachez ke le rey maunde en Alemayne ij. cuntes, ij. eveskes, et ij. barons, pur parler et conseyler al rey de Alemayne de ceste guerre. Et sachez ke le rey maunde en Gascoyne xx. niefs charges de blée, et de aveyne, et de autre vitalie, e graunt fuysun de argent ; et sire Edmun frere al rey i ira, et le cunte de Nichole, sire Hue le Despenser, le cunte de Warwyk, et muz des autres bone genz ; et çeo poez dire à luy haut seygnur. E sachez ke nus quidoms aver assez à fere ver ceus de Escoce, e si ceus de Escoce se relevent contre le rey de Engletere, le Gualeys se releverunt autresi, e çeo ay-jeo ben fest, et Morgan me ad çeo ben encovenaunté. Dunt jeo wus conseyl ke vus hastivement maundez graunz genz en Escoce, kar si lenz poez entrer à tuz jurs gayné le averez, e si vus voylez ke jeo la voyse maundez al rey de Escoce, ke il me trove à tote ma gent à lur custages honurablement, mè ben vus avisez si vus volez ke jo la voyse ou nun ; kar jeo crey ke plus vostre pru freye pur attendre à la curt le rey pur espier et enquere noveles ke pur vus seent, qar tut çeo ke jeo pus enquere jeo le vus fray à saver. E me maundez Perot ke fut mon gardeyn en la prison v jeo fu, kar à luy diray chose ke jeo saveray desore enavaunt, et par luy vus enveray les veies ke jeo ben say. E pur Deu vus pri ke vous vous remembrez et avisez de les promesses qe vous moy promistes de par le haut seynur, çeo est à saver, c. livres de terre à moy et à mes heyrs. E pu Deu vous pri de mes enfaunz, ke il ne cent nule defaute taunt come il sunt en vostre garde, de manger ne de beyvre, ne de autre sustenaunce ; e pur Deu vous pri ke vous avisez coment joe pus estre paé ensi, kar jeo ne ay reu ke tut ay perdu ausi bien de ça come de là :

et ren ne ay de vous, fors vostre graunt leauté, en quey jeo moy afy mut. Hardiement vus afiez en le portur de ceste lettre à curteysie ly facez; e sachez ke en graunt pour suy et en graunt dute, kar acone genz unt suspeciun vers moy, pur çeo ke jeo ay dyt ke jeo suy eschapé hors de la prison. Voz voluntez moy maundez en totes choses. A Deu, qe vous gard."

According to the same MS. (f. 241), Thomas de Turberville was taken on the Saturday preceding the feast of St. Michael, and conducted to the Tower of London, and on the Saturday next after the feast of St. Faith received his sentence, and departed the Tower in manner following:—

"Il vint de la tur monté un povere hakeney en une cote de raye, et chaucé de blaunche chauces, et sa teste coverte de une houel, et ses peez lyez desuz le ventre del chival, et se meyns lyez devant luy, et furent chivauchaunz entur luy sys turmenturs à la furme del deble atireez et le un mena soen freyn et le hangeman sa chevestre, kar le chival ke luy porta aveyt le un et l'autre, et en tel manere fut il mené de la tur dekes à Weymotter parmy Londres, e feu jugé al des en la graunt sale, et Sire Roger Brabazun luy dona soen jugement ke il fut treyné et pendu, et ke il pendeseyt taunt come ren feut enter de ly, e il feut treyné sur un quir de bof frès de Weymotter al cundut de Lundres, et arere al furches, et là est il pendu de une chene de fer, et pendra taunt ke ren de ly durer pura."

*Poem on the Execution of Sir Thomas de Turberville.**

Seignurs e dames, escutez,
De un fort tretur orrez,
Ke aveit purveu une treson,
Thomas Turbelvile ot à non.
A Charlys aveit promis,
E juré par seint Denys,
Ke il li freit tute Engletere
Par quentise e treson conquere;

* This poem is preserved in the Cottonian MS. Caligula A. XVIII.; and, as it is written in the same hand as the poem on the Siege of Carlaverock which follows it in that volume, and which is the only contemporary copy known to be in existence, Sir Harris Nicolas considered it highly probable that it was composed by the same person. (Chronicle of London, p. 195.)

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E Charles li premist grant don,
Teres e bon garison.
Li treitre à Charlis dit,
Ke il aparillast sanz respit
De bone nefs grande navie,
E de gent forte compaignie,
E il le freit par tens garner,
Où il dussent ariver
En Engleter sodeinement.
Li traiture sanz targement
En Engletere tot se mit,
Au rei sire Edewars vint, e dist
Ke si après li vodera fere
Tutes ses choses deust conquer,
Ke sire Charlis li aveit
A force e à tort tollet ;
Issi ke li losengur
De ambepart fu traitur.
Sire Edeward n'entendi mie
Del treitre sa tricherie,
Ke il aveit issi purveu ;
A grant honur le ad receu,
E en sa curt fut grant mestre.
Quant ot espie tut son estre,
E le conseil de Engleter,
Li treitre feseit un bref fere
A sire Charlis privément,
Où ariver devissent sa gent
En Engletere, e li pais prendre.
A sire Edeward fu fet entendre,
Cum Deu le out destiné,
E le bref ly fut mustré
E tout ensemble la treson.
Li rei fit prendir cel felon,
Thomas le treitur devantdit,
Ke fist fere cel escrit.

A Lundres, par mie la citée,
Treigner le fist en une corée
De une tor envolupé,
Nul autrement ne fut armé,
Haume n'out, ne habergun.
Cillante pierres à graunt fusiun
Aveit-il entur son flanc,
Ke li racrent le sanc ;
Apres fu li traiture pendu,
E le alme ala à Belzebub rendu,
Ne aveit autre gareson ;
Issi deit l'en servir felon.
En furches peut li malurez,
Des chenes e de fer liez ;
Nul home ne l'deit enterrer,
Tant cum son cors porra durer
Iloec pendra cel trichur.
Ten garison ad pur son labour.
Ore purra Charles pur ver
Après li longement garder,
Einz k'il venge pur sa treison
Demander de li garison.
Sire Edeward pur la graunt navye
De France ne dona une aylle.
De vaillante gent fist la mer
De tut part mut ben garder.
De Engleter sunt failliz
Ly Franceys, e sunt honiz ;
En la mer grant tens floterent,
Li pors plusurs de eus tuerent,
A Dovere firent sodoinement
Une assaut, e de lur gent
Plus de .v. sent y perdirent,
Unkes plus de prou ne firent.
Ore sunt tuz, jeo quide, neez,
Ou en lur teris retornez,

E penduz pur lur servise
Ke Engleter n'aveyent prise.
E ço Charles lour promist
Si nul de eus revenist.
Sire Charles, bon chevaler,
Lessez ester ton guerrer ;
Acordez à ton cosin,
E purpensez de la fin.
Si Engleter guerirez
Jammès ben n'espleyterez ;
Ne ne firent voz ancestres
Ke se tindrent si graut mestres,
Ly dues Lowys, ton parent,
Estace le Moyne ensement,
E autres Franceys assez,
Ke ne sunt pas ici nomez.
Damne Deu Omnipotent
Vous doynt bon acordement. Amen.

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London: J. B. Nichols and Son, Printers, 25, Parliament Street.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF

EARLY HISTORICAL AND LITERARY REMAINS.

At a General Meeting of the Camden Society held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Thursday the 2nd of May, 1844,

The Right Hon. Lord BRAYBROOKE in the chair.

His Lordship having opened the business of the Meeting,

The Secretary read the Report of the Council agreed upon at their meeting of the 17th April last, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the said Report be received and adopted, and that the Thanks of the Society be given to the Council and Officers for their services.

The Thanks of the Society were also voted to the Editors of the Society's publications for the past year, and to the Local Secretaries.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Auditors agreed upon at their Meeting of the 29th April last, whereupon it was

Resolved, that the said Report be received and adopted, and that the thanks of the Society be given to them for their trouble.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers, when

The Right Hon. Lord BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A.

was elected PRESIDENT of the Society; and

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. F.R.S., Treas. S.A.
JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A.
JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. F.S.A.
The Lord ALBERT CONYNGHAM, F.S.A.
CHARLES PURTON COOPER, Esq. Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
T. CROFTON CROKER, Esq. F.S.A., M.R.I.A.
Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., Sec. S.A.
HENRY HALLAM, Esq. M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.
The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.
Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.
THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. F.S.A.
WILLIAM JOHN THOMS, Esq. F.S.A.
ALBERT WAY, Esq. M.A., Dir. S.A. and
THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

were elected as the COUNCIL; and

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Esq.
THOMAS WILLIAM KING, Esq. F.S.A. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, and
PETER LEVESQUE, Esq., F.S.A.

were elected AUDITORS of the Society for the ensuing year.

Thanks were then voted to Lord BRAYBROOKE, for his able conduct in the Chair.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, 1844.

AT a Meeting of the COUNCIL of the Camden Society held at No. 25. Parliament Street, Westminster, on Wednesday the 8th May, 1844,

The Rt. Hon. Lord BRAYBROOKE, the President, in the Chair;

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. was elected Director; JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer; and WILLIAM J. THOMS, Esq. Secretary, for the Year next ensuing.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

DATED 1st MAY, 1844.

The Council Report to the Society that during the past year nine Members have commuted their annual payments, and that by the investment of sums received on account of compositions the stock standing in the names of the Trustees for the Society has been increased from £606 19*s.* 10*d.* Three per cent. Consols, to £739 19*s.* 1*d.*

The Society maintains its full number of 1,200 Members, and amongst the candidates lately proposed for admission are several gentlemen resident in the United States of America and in the East Indies; a circumstance which the Council hope may be considered as a proof of the wide and general interest excited by the publications of the Society.

The Council have added the following gentlemen to the Local Secretaries of the Society:—

Charles Spence, Esq. for Plymouth;

George Stokes, Esq. for Cheltenham;

M. Le Roux de Lincy, for Paris, in lieu of M. Teulet;

The Rev. Thomas Tattershall, D.D., for Liverpool, in lieu of the Rev. Francis Rankin, who retires;

William F. Harrison, Esq. for Rochester, in lieu of Dr. Robertson, retired;

And the Rev. Joseph Bosworth as Local Secretary for Derby instead of Nottingham, in the place of the Rev. W. Fletcher, who has consented to act as the Society's Local Secretary at Southwell.

The Council desire to point out to the Members how advantageous it is to the Society that gentlemen possessing local influence should give their assistance as Local Secretaries, and recommend to all Members who feel desirous to promote the welfare of the Society not to omit any opportunity of securing the services of such gentlemen. Under the new arrangements, in reference to the receipt of subscriptions, but little trouble is thrown upon the Local Secretaries; but their co-operation with the Secretary is very often of the most essential service.

The Publications of the present year have been the First Volume of—

Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum. An English and Latin Dictionary of Words in use during the Fifteenth Century, with illustrations from other contemporary authorities. By ALBERT WAY, Esq. M.A., Director S.A.

Three Chapters of Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries, from the Originals in the British Museum. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

Letters and State Papers relating to the Proceedings of the Earl of Leycester in the Low Countries, in the years 1585 and 1586, derived from a MS. placed at the disposal of the Society by Frederick Ouvry, Esq. and other sources. Edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A.*

A contemporary Translation of Polydore Vergil's History of the Reigns of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, and Richard III, edited by SIR HENRY ELLIS, is very nearly completed, and will shortly be delivered to the Members.

The works of the present year, although not so numerous as those of some former years, contain more printed matter than those of any preceding year; and are of a character strictly accordant with the objects of the Society, and calculated to maintain its reputation and the general

* This book, although some time since advertised for sale in the catalogue of a bookseller, was not ordered for publication by the Council until the 3rd April, 1844. After which, it had to be bound.

opinion of its usefulness. Preparations have been made by the Council for many future Publications; and some of those recently added to the List of Works Suggested promise to be of a very important character. Amongst them the Council would particularly draw the attention of the Members to three—

I. The Original Wills and other Testamentary Documents contained in the Registers of Archbishops Islip, Langham, and Wittlesey, ranging from A.D. 1349 to A.D. 1368. These are to be published with the kind permission of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, from the Original Registers at Lambeth Palace.

II. The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, Knight. To be edited by the Right Honourable The President of the Society. From the Original, in the possession of Thomas Williams Bramston, Esq. Member for Essex.

III. A Selection from the Correspondence of various Members of the Verney Family. From the Originals in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

The Verney papers, which consist of many thousand original letters written during the period of the Great Rebellion in the reign of Charles I., the Protectorate, and the reign of Charles II., have long been regarded with interest by all historical inquirers to whom their existence has been known. They contain much important and interesting information illustrative of the effects of the public commotions of those periods upon the social condition of the people generally, and especially upon the fortunes of the distinguished family to various members of which they primarily relate. Sir Harry Verney has placed the whole collection entirely at the command of the Society, and has himself taken great trouble in the arrangement and cataloguing of them with a view to their being made useful for historical purposes. The first selection will comprise the period ending with the battle of Edgehill, where Sir Edmund Verney, Knight-marshal to Charles I., was killed in the heroic defence of the royal standard.

The following other publications have also been suggested during the past year :—

The Crosby Papers: a series of Documents illustrative of the History of Ireland. To be edited by RICHARD SAINTHILL, ESQ.

The Correspondence of Lady Brilliana Harley, during the Civil War. To be edited by the Rev. T. T. Lewis, M.A.

A Treatise on Alchemy, with an Introduction showing the effect of Alchemical Studies upon Metaphysics and Divinity. To be edited by the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

A Collection of Laws relating to the Guilds in England. To be edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

The Chronicle of Ralph de Coggeshall. To be edited by Albert Way, Esq. M.A., Director S.A.

Three English Medical Tracts of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Centuries respectively. With an Introductory Notice of the History of Medicine in England during the Middle Ages. By Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

The Metrical Romances of Sir Dergrevante, Sir Perceval, Sir Isumbras, and Sir Eglamour. To be edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

The works now in the press are the following—

I. The Romance of Jean and Blonde of Oxford, by Philippe de Reims, an Anglo-Norman Poet of the latter end of the twelfth century. To be edited from the unique MS. in the Royal Library at Paris by M. Le Roux de Lincy, editor of the Roman de Brut.

II. Inedited Letters of the Duke of Perth, from the Originals in the possession of Lady Willoughby de Eresby. To be edited by William Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

III. The Contemporary Diary of Henry Machin, a Citizen of London, extending from the Year 1550 to 1563, now the Cottonian MS. Vitellius F. v. To be edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

IV. Walter Mapes "De Nugis Curialium." A Treatise on the Political Affairs of his Time, written in 1181. From a MS. in the Bodleian Library. To be edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

V. The French Chronicle of London, from a MS. in the Cottonian Library. To be edited by George James Aungier, Esq.

The Council have to regret the deaths, during the past year, of the following Members—

Arthur Abbott, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby.

George Banks, Esq.

Edward Charles Bird, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Benjamin Heywood Bright, Esq.

Rev. George Adam Browne.

Joseph Delafield, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

Edward Dillon, Esq.

John Harris Flooks, Esq.

Sir Henry Halford, Bart. G.C.H., F.R.S., President of the College of Physicians.

Rev. George William Hall, D.D. Master of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Rev. Francis Howes, M.A.

George Lloyd, Esq. Vice-President of the Egyptian Society.

Charles Jones, Esq.

Sir Joseph Lock.

Rt. Honble. the Earl of Lonsdale.

John Morice, Esq. F.S.A.

George Ambrose Rhodes, Esq.

James Whatman, Esq.

Philip Williams, Esq. Q.C.

Wadham Wyndham, Esq. M.P.

And just as the Council are about to close their labours for the present year, they are startled and grieved by the sudden death of their late coadjutor, John Herman Merivale, Esq. Any eulogium upon a man of such distinguished eminence would be here entirely out of place but the Council cannot enter his name upon the obituary of the Society without an expression of their deep regret at his untimely loss.

The publications of the Society have lately attracted attention in many quarters where they have previously remained unnoticed, and other indications continually present themselves of the effect which this Society is producing upon our historical literature. Writers of all classes refer to our publications with commendation; and they are gradually diffusing sound knowledge upon historical subjects, and giving our popular literature a higher tone. A striking proof of this has occurred in the recent publication of a translation of the Chronicle of Joscelin de Brakelond, in a form designed for very extensive circulation. The same Chronicle has formed the basis of a work of one of our most popular authors; and scarcely any historical work is now published which does not derive more or less assistance from one or other of our publications. These gratifying proofs of the usefulness of the Society will every year become more and more apparent. The Council feel that whilst these circumstances call upon them for the utmost circumspection in the production of the works, and the greatest care in their selection, they also give encouragement to the Members to continue their strenuous support to a Society which has now taken its stand amongst the literary institutions of Europe.

Signed by order of the Council,

THOMAS AMYOT, *Director.*

WILLIAM J. THOMS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS,

DATED 29TH APRIL, 1844.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Camden Society, report to the Society, that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Society, from the 30th April, 1843, to the 29th April, 1844, and that we have examined the said accounts, together with the vouchers relating thereto, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

And we further report that the following is an accurate Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Society during the period we have mentioned.

An ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of THE CAMDEN SOCIETY, from the 30th April, 1843, to the 29th April, 1844.

		£	s.	d.
1843, April 30th, to 1844, April 29th.	Balance of last year's account	447	1	8
	Received on account of members whose Subscriptions were in arrear at the last Audit	138	0	0
	The like on account of Subscriptions due 1st May, 1844	963	0	0
	One half-year's dividend on £669. 1*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent. consols, invested in the names of the Trustees for the Society, deducting property-tax	9	15	7
	One half-year's dividend on £700. 7*d.* 3 per cent. consols, deducting property-tax	10	4	11
	Compositions received from nine members	90	0	0
	Total receipts for the year	£1,648	2	2

		£	s.	d.
Paid for the purchase of £134. 10*s.* 4*d.* 4 per cent. consols, invested for the benefit of the Society		130	0	0
Paid for printing and paper of 1,250 copies of the "Proceedings against Alice Kyteler"		32	2	0
The like of 1,250 copies of "The Promptorium"		241	2	0
The like of 1,250 copies of "Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries"		204	16	2
The like of 1,250 copies of the "Leycester Correspondence"		144	2	6
Paid for binding 29 copies of books of past years		4	19	8
The like for binding 1,200 copies of "Cartwright's Diary"		45	12	0
The like 1,200 copies of "Letters of Eminent Men"		57	12	0
The like 1,200 copies of "Proceedings against Alice Kyteler"		45	12	0
The like 1,200 copies of "Promptorium"		50	8	0
The like 1,200 copies of "Suppression of Monasteries"		50	8	0
Paid for delivery and transmission of 1,200 copies of the five last mentioned books (at 2*d.* per book,) with paper for wrappers, booking, &c.		60	12	3
Paid for printing Lists of Members, Reports, Letters, Receipt Books, and other miscellaneous printing		52	6	7
Paid for Lithographs and Engraved Fac-similes to illustrate works of the Society		23	0	5
Paid for transcripts and other expenses connected with works published and in progress		121	0	1
One year's payment for keeping the Accounts and General Correspondence of the Society		52	10	0
Paid expenses of the last general meeting		2	12	0
Paid for account books and stationery		4	4	6
Paid for postage, carriage of parcels, and other petty cash expenses		14	19	2
Cash balance, viz. Sum in hand for Compositions	£20 0 0			
The like from Subscriptions and other receipts	60 2 10			
		80	2	10
		£1,648	2	2

We further report to the Society that, the Treasurer having acted upon the authority given to him at the last general meeting, to invest the compositions from time to time when it was found convenient so to do, three purchases of stock have been made during the past year, by which the sum standing in the names of the Trustees for the Society has been increased to £739. 19*s.* 1*d.* three per cent. consols. This addition to the permanent funds of the Society has been made during a year in which the Council have printed more than has been printed in any former year, and the whole expenses of the Society have been, from the nature of the works lately issued and those now in progress, unusually heavy.

The Treasurer and the Secretary have reported to us that considerable difficulty is still found in the collection of the annual subscription, more especially in places at a distance from the metropolis. Upon this subject we would reiterate the recommendation of previous Auditors, that, whenever practicable, the members should make arrangements for the punctual and continued payment of their subscriptions by the adoption of the cheque upon their bankers,* or such other means as may be most convenient to them. It is so obviously necessary for the welfare and even for the existence of the Society that its revenue should not be allowed to get into arrear, that all persons who take an interest in its success should endeavour to assist its officers in this particular by every means in their power.

Witness our hands this 29th day of April, 1844.

WILLIAM BURGE.
T. J. PETTIGREW.
W. A. A. WHITE.

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* The following form has been adopted by many of the members with great convenience to themselves and advantage to the Society.

London, 184

Messrs.

Please to pay to the Treasurer of THE CAMDEN SOCIETY, or to the Bearer of his receipt, the sum of One Pound, being my Subscription to the said Society, due on the 1st day of May, and continue to pay the same Subscription annually, in like manner, until this order is revoked.

LAWS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

I. That the Society shall be entitled "The Camden Society, for the Publication of Early Historical and Literary Remains."

II. That the objects of the Society shall be, First, the publication of inedited Manuscripts; Second, the reprinting of Works of sufficient rarity and importance to make Reprints desirable; and Third, the publication of Translations of Historical Works not previously rendered into English.

III. That the Society shall consist of One Thousand Two Hundred Members, being Subscribers of One Pound annually; such Subscription to be paid in advance, on or before the first day of May in every year.

IV. That the management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a President and a Council consisting of fifteen Members, which President and Council shall be elected annually by the Society at large, at a General Meeting to be held on the 2nd day of May, being the Anniversary of Camden's birth; or on the Monday following, when the 2nd of May shall happen to fall upon a Sunday.

V. That the President and Council shall, from amongst their own body, elect a Director, who shall act as Chairman of the Council, in the absence of the President, and also a Treasurer, and a Secretary.

VI. That the Accompts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Society shall be audited annually by three Auditors, to be elected at the General Meetings, and that the Report of the Auditors, with an Abstract of the Accompts, shall be published.

VII. That the names of Members proposed to be elected as President, Council, and Auditors, shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretary, one fortnight before the General Meeting, and that notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretary one week before the General Meeting, to all the Members residing within the limits of the Twopenny Post, and to all other Members who shall, in writing, request to receive the same.

VIII. That no Member shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose Subscription is in arrear.

IX. That in every year one-fifth in number of the Council of the year preceding shall be ineligible for re-election; and that in case any Member of the Council shall not attend more than one-third of the number of Meetings of the Council, such Member shall be considered to be one of the retiring Members.

X. That in the absence of the President and Director, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, who shall have a casting vote in

case of equality of numbers, and shall also retain his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

XI. That the Funds of the Society shall be disbursed in payment of necessary expenses incident to the production of the Works of the Society, and that all other expenses shall be avoided as much as possible.

XII. That, after the Members of the Society shall have reached One Thousand Two Hundred, vacancies in that number shall be filled up by the Council, from time to time as they occur.

XIII. That every Member not in arrear of his Annual Subscription, shall be entitled to One Copy of every Work published by the Society during that year.

XIV. That the Members shall be invited to contribute or recommend Works for publication.

XV. That Editors of Works printed by the Society shall be entitled to Twenty Copies of the Works they edit.

XVI. That the Council shall determine what number of copies of each Work shall be printed, and that the copies over and above those required by the Members shall be sold in such manner, and at such prices, as shall be fixed by the Council, the proceeds being carried to the account of the Society.

XVII. That the Publications of the Society shall all form separate and distinct Works, without any other connexion than that which must necessarily exist between the volumes of such Works as consist of several Volumes.

XVIII. That any Member of the Society may at any time compound for his future Annual Subscriptions, by payment of £10 over and above his Subscription for the current year.

XIX. That every Member of the Society who shall intimate to the Council his desire to withdraw from the same, or who shall not pay his Subscription for the current year within three Months after his Election, or after such Subscription shall have become due, shall thereupon cease to be a Member of the Society.

XX. That the Council may appoint Local Secretaries in such places, and with such authorities as to them shall seem expedient; every Local Secretary being a Member of the Society.

XXI. That no alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at a General Meeting, nor then, unless One Month's notice of any alteration intended to be proposed at such Meeting shall have been given in writing to the Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,

FOR THE

SIXTH YEAR, ENDING 2ND MAY, 1844.

Those Members to whose names (c.) is prefixed have compounded for their Annual Subscriptions.
The Members whose names are printed in Small Capitals were on the Council of the year.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A. *President.*

(c.) H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE MOST REV. AND RIGHT HON. THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYNDHURST, LL.D. F.R.S., LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON, D.C.L., PRES.R.S., F.S.A.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, PRES.S.A., F.R.S.

Arthur Abbott, Esq. Exeter. [Died Sept. 11, 1843.]

Abraham Abell, Esq. Cork.

Joseph Ablett, Esq. Llanbedr Hall, Ruthin.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Acheson, M.P.

(c.) Sir Robert Shafto Adair.

H. G. Adams, Esq. Chatham.

John Adamson, Esq. Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. *Local Secretary at Newcastle.*

Rev. James Adcock, M.A. Lincoln.

John Adolphus, Esq. F.S.A.

Professor Dr. Adrian, Librarian of the University of Giessen (Hesse Darmstadt).

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq.

Ralph Ainsworth, Esq. M.D. Manchester.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. Sec. Num. Soc.

William Aldam, Esq. M.P.

(c.) Edward Nelson Alexander, Esq. F.S.A. *Local Secretary at Halifax.*

Robert Henry Allan, Esq. F.S.A. Treasurer of the Surtees Society. *Local Secretary at Durham.*

George Edward Allen, Esq. Bath.

Mr. William Allen.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A. Long Melford, Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Constable Alston, M.A. Cransford Hall, Suffolk.

Thomas Frederick Hill Alms, Esq.

George Henry Ames, Esq. Cote House, near Bristol.

Samuel Amory, Esq.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. F.R.S. Treas. S.A. *Director.*

Alexander Annand, Esq. F.S.A. Sutton, Surrey.

Thomas Chisholme Anstey, Esq.

Samuel Appleby, Esq. Gray's Inn.

George Appleyard, Esq.

M. le Chevalier Artaud, Membre de l'Institut de France.

Robert John Ashton, Esq. F.L.S.

Sydney Aspland, Esq.

The Athenæum Club.

F. B. Atkinson, Esq. Manchester.

George James Aungier, Esq.

Benjamin Austen, Esq.

Australasian Public Library.

James Bacon, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

Thomas Bacon, Esq. Redlands, Reading.

Edward Badeley, Esq. F.S.A. Temple.

The Right Hon. Lord Bagot, LL.D., F.S.A.

James Evan Baillie, Esq.

George Baker, Esq. *Local Secretary at Northampton.*

Rev. John Baldwin, M.A. Dalton, near Ulverstone.

Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D. Bodleian Librarian, Oxford.

George Banks, Esq. St. Catharine's, near Doncaster. [Died 1843.]

Rev. Richard H. Barham, B.A.

Benjamin Barnard, Esq.

John Barnard, Esq.

Keith Barnes, Esq.

Ralph Barnes, Esq. Exeter.

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq. M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Rev. John Bartholomew, Merchant.

Arthur Barr, Esq.

Rev. H. Barry, Draycot, Wilts.

Mr. J. Bartlett, Blandford.

Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

R. R. Bayley, Esq.

Richard Bayley, Esq. Castle Dike, Sheffield.

Henry Ridley Beal, Esq.

Mr. Henry Mitchison Bealby.

John Beardmore, Esq. Uplands, near Fareham.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

John Thomas Bedford, Esq.

The Bedford Permanent Library.

Alfred Beesley, Esq. Banbury.

James Bell, Esq.

Robert Bell, Esq. Turnham Green.

Thomas Bell, Esq. F.R.S. Professor of Zoology, King's College, Lond.

Charles Bellamy, Esq. D.C.L. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Samuel Beltz, Esq.

George Bennet, Esq. Himley, near Dudley.

Francis Benthall, Esq. F.S.A.

Henry Bentley, Esq.

John Bentley, Esq. Birch House, near Bolton, Lancashire.

Michael Bentley, Esq.

Richard Bentley, Esq.

Peter S. Benwell, Esq. Henley.

John Broderick Bergne, Esq. F.S.A.

The Royal Library, Berlin.

Charles William de Bernardy, Esq.

Samuel Berridge, Esq. Leicester.

(c.) The Rev. John Besly, D.C.L. Vicar of Benton, Northumberland.

J. Richard Best, Esq. Botley Grange, Southampton.

Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, F.S.A., M. R. I. A. *Local Secretary at Dublin.*

Richard Bethell, Esq. M.P. Rise, near Beverley.

La Bibliothèque du Roi, Paris.

Robert Bickersteth, Esq. Liverpool.

John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A.

Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. Thetford.

Rev. George Augustus Biedermann, Rector of Dauntsey, Wilts.

Arthur Biggs, Esq. Bristol.

Mr. R. W. Billings.

Edw. Charles Bird, Esq. Southwold. [Died 1843.]

William Bird, Esq. Official Assignee at Liverpool, Rock Park, Cheshire.

Thomas Birkbeck, Esq.

The Birmingham Public Library.

John Blachford, Esq.

John Black, Esq.

William Black, Esq.

John Burgoyne Blackett, Esq. Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Joseph William Blakesley, M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.

Michael Bland, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

Rev. George Bland, M.A.

Charles Blandy, Esq. Reading.

(c.) John Jackson Blandy, Esq. Reading.

William Blandy, Esq. Reading.

Rev. H. Blayds, M.A. Rector of South Stoke, Somersetshire.

Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq. M.A. The Hooke, near Lewes.

Octavian Blewitt, Esq. Secretary to the Literary Fund Society.

(c.) Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., F.S.A., Registrar of the Univ. of Oxford. *Local Secretary at Oxford.*

Bindon Blood, Esq. F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., M.R.I.A. Edinburgh.

Edward Blore, Esq. D.C.L., F.S.A.

B. Blundell, Esq. Temple.

John Elijah Blunt, Esq.

Rev. Wm. Blunt, B.A. Under Master of Merchant-Taylors' School.

Miss Bockett, Southcote Lodge, Berks.

Henry J. Boddy, Esq. Admiralty.

Henry G. Bohn, Esq.

Rev. J. A. Bolster, M.A., M.R.I.A. *Local Secretary at Cork.*

Edward A. Bond, Esq.

Mr. William Boone.

B. W. Booth, Esq. Manchester.

John Booth, Esq. Manchester.

John Booth, Esq. Barton on Irwell, Manchester.

Mr. Lionel Booth.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Knt. M.A.

Rev. Joseph Bosworth, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Local Secretary at Derby.*

William Fuller Boteler, Esq. M.A., Q.C.

(c.) Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. Norton Hall, Northamptonshire.

Lieut. Bowden, 22nd Foot.

Miss Bower, Doncaster.

Rev. Thomas Frere Bowerbank, M.A. Vicar of Chiswick.

Mark Boyd, Esq.

David Bradberry, Esq.

Robert Greene Bradley, Esq. Bencher of Gray's Inn. *Local Secretary at Lancaster.*

Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, Esq.

George Weare Braikenridge, Esq. F.S.A. Brislington House, Somerset.

Jonathan Brammall, Esq. Sheffield.

Thomas W. Bramston, Esq. M.P. Skreens, Chelmsford.

Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. F.S.A.

George Brice, Esq. Queen's College, Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D. President of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford. [Died Sept. 3, 1843.]

John Bright, Esq. M.D.

John Ruggles Brise, Esq. Spains Hall, Finchingfield, Essex.

Charles Bristed, Esq. Trinity College, Cambridge.

Thomas Broadwood, Esq.

William Brockedon, Esq. F.R.S.

William Bromet, M.D., F.S.A.

(c.) Right Hon. the Lord Brooke.

Francis Capper Brooke, Esq. Ufford Place, Suffolk.

Charles Bros, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, F.R.S. Pres. of University College, London, and Member of the National Institute of France.

Rev. John Brown, M.A. Vice-Master of Trinity College, Camb.

Samuel Cowper Brown, Esq. F.S.A. Shillingford Cross, near Exeter.

Samuel William Browne, Esq. Lewisham.

William Henry Brown, Esq. Lewisham.

Rt. Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, Vice Chancellor, F.R.S., F.S.A.

John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. *Treasurer.*

Thomas Bruce, Esq. Shenfield.

Mr. Leonard Bruton, Bristol.

Rev. Guy Bryan, M.A., F.S.A. Rector of Woodham Walter, Essex. *Local Secretary at Maldon.*

Mr. John Bryant.

Walter Buchanan, Esq.

George Buckton, Esq. Oakfield.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Bunbury, K.C.B., F.S.A.

John Burder, Esq. F.S.A.

William Burge, Esq. Q.C., M.A., D.C.L. *Auditor.*

John William Burgon, Esq.

James Burn, Esq. W.S. Edinburgh.

Ven. Charles Parr Burney, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

John Burrell, Esq. Durham.

Robert Burrell, Esq. Durham.

Edmund Burrow, Esq.

Decimus Burton, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

John Hill Burton, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh.

John M. Burton, Esq. Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

Rev. Thomas Byrth, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Wallasey, Cheshire.

Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

Frederick Caldwell, Esq.

Ven. Henry Calthrop, B.D. Archdeacon of Rochester.

Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell.

Union Society, Cambridge.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Camperdown.

Rev. Henry Card, D.D., F.S.A., Great Malvern.

J. S. Cardale, Esq. Leicester.

The Cardiff Institution.

(c.) The Rev. Edward Cardwell, D.D. CAMDEN'S Professor of Ancient History, Oxford.

W. Henry Pole Carew, Esq. Anthony, Cornwall.

(c.) Peter Stafford Carey, Esq. M.A.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, F.R.S.

Edward John Carlos, Esq.

A. N. Carmichael, Esq. Principal Classical Master at the Edinburgh Academy.

Rev. John Carr, M.A. Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford.

William Thomas Carr, Esq.

John Carter, Esq. Coventry.

George Alfred Carthew, Esq. East Dereham, Norfolk.

(c.) Cornelius Cartwright, Esq. Dudley.

W. C. Cartwright, Esq.

Rev. W. Carus, M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Cawdor, F.R.S.

Mr. James Chaffin, Islington.

Thomas Chapman, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

William Chapman, Esq. Richmond, Surrey.

(c.) William Chappell, Esq. F.S.A. Treasurer of the Percy and the Musical Antiq. Societies.

Mr. Emerson Charnley, Newcastle.

Sir William Chatterton, Bart.

J. M. G. Cheek, Esq. Evesham. *Local Secretary at Evesham.*

Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

(c.) John Walbanke Childers, Esq. M.P.

Francis Cholmeley, Esq. F.S.A.

Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., M.N.S., Librarian of Sion College, &c. &c.

Henry Christy, Esq.

William Church, Esq. Streatley, Reading.

Rev. Francis Foreman Clark, B.A. Townfield House, near Newcastle, Staffordshire.

George Thomas Clark, Esq.

William Clark, M.D. Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge.

Charles Clark, Esq. Middle Temple.

Joseph Clarke, Esq.

Thomas J. Clarke, Esq.

Thomas Clarke, Esq. Knedlington, Yorkshire.

Thomas Clarke, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

Rev. Piers C. Claughton, M.A. Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford.

Rev. Patrick Clason, D.D. Edinb.

Rev. Jacob Clements, M.A. Upton St. Leonard's, near Gloucester.

(c.) Rev. Alfred Butler Clough, B.D., F.S.A. Jesus Coll. Oxford.

Charles Thornton Coathupe, Esq. Wraxhall, near Bristol.

James Cobb, Esq. Yarmouth.

J. Ingram Cobbin, Esq.

Sir William S. R. Cockburn, Bart. M.A., Bath.

William Colbourne, Esq. Chippenham.

Rev. Edward Coleridge, M.A.

Francis George Coleridge, Esq. Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench. M.A.

John Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. Director of the Shakespeare Society.

Mr. Edwin Collings, Bath.

Edward Collins, Esq.

Thomas Combe, Esq. Oxford.

Rev. C. Comberbach, Stonor.

John Comport, Esq. Strood.

(c.) Rev. John Connop, M.A. Bradfield Hall, Berkshire.

Edward Conroy, Esq. M.A., M.R.I.A.

William Conway, Esq. Rathmines, Dublin.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A. Pres. Num. Society.

Philip Davies Cooke, Esq. Owston, Yorkshire.

W. H. Cooke, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Temple.

Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. Coroner for Cambridge.

Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Rev. James Cooper, M.A. St. Paul's School.

Thomas Henry Cooper, Esq.

William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

George Richard Corner, Esq. F.S.A.

(c.) Bolton Corney, Esq. Greenwich.

Rev. Thomas Corser, Stand, Manchester.

Rev. G. E. Corrie, B.D. Fellow of Cath. Hall, and Norrisian Prof. of Divin. in the Univ. of Cambridge.

Rt. Hon. Lord Cottenham.

The Right Hon. Lord Courtenay.

Andrew Coventry, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh.

Rev. M. Cowie, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge.

William Crafter, Esq. Gravesend.

(c.) James T. Gibson Craig, Esq. Edinburgh.

George L. Craik, Esq.

Rev. John Antony Cramer, D.D. Public Orator, Oxford.

Rev. Richard Crawley, M.A. Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire.

Sir Archer Denman Croft.

Anthony Crofton, Esq. Barrister.

John Crofts, Esq. Bradford, York.

The Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker, LL.D., F.R.S.

Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution.

James Crossley, Esq. *Local Secretary at Manchester.*

James Dodsley Cuff, Esq.

Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, Heath House, Leighton, Beds.

George Godfrey Cunningham, Esq. Glasgow.

Peter Cunningham, Esq. Treasurer of the Shakespeare Soc.

Miss Richardson Currer, Eshton Hall, Yorkshire.

Henry Curwen, Esq. Workington Hall, Cumberland.

The Rev. Henry Curwen, Rector of Workington.

The Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon.

Edward Dalton, Esq. LL.D., F.S.A. Dunkirk House, near Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire.

Thomas Dalton, Esq. Cardiff.

George Daniel, Esq.

Rev. John Wareyn Darby, Framlingham.

George Webbe Dasent, Esq.

William Davie, Esq. Town Clerk of Glasgow.

James Edward Davies, Esq.

Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A. Town Clerk of York.

Thomas Stephens Davies, Esq. F.R.S. L. and Ed. F.S.A. Prof. of Mathematics in Royal Military Acad. Woolwich.

David Elisha Davy, Esq. Ufford, Suffolk. *Local Secretary.*

Matthew Dawes, Esq. F.G.S. Westbrook, Bolton-le-Moors.

Vesey Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Rev. Arthur Dayman, M.A. Shillingstone rectory, Blandford.

Charles Deane, Esq.

Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A.

James Dearden, Esq. Rochdale.

Norris Deck, Esq. Cambridge.

Right Hon. Earl De Grey, Pres. of R. Inst. Br. Architects, F.S.A.

Rev. D. C. Delafosse, M.A. Vicar of Wandsworth.

Philip Chilwell De la Garde, Esq. Exeter.

George Dempster, Esq. of Skibo, Advocate.

Mons. Jules Desnoyers, Sec. de la Soc. de l'Histoire de France.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., D.C.L.

Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. F.S.A. Hon. Libr. of the Numism. Soc.

F. H. Dickenson, Esq. M.P.

William Dickson, Esq. Edinburgh.

Count Maurice Dietrichstein, Prefect of the Imp. Library at Vienna, Associate of the Numismatic Soc. of London, &c.

Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq. LL.B.

Joseph C. Dimsdale, Esq.

(c.) John Disney, Esq. The Hyde, Ingatestone.

I. D'Israeli, Esq. D.C.L., F.S.A.

(c.) George Dodd, Esq. M.P., F.S.A.

Charles Cooper Doggett, Esq.

Mr. Dolman, Bond street.

Edward Douglas, Esq. Christ Ch. Oxf.

John Edward Dowdeswell, Esq. Pull Court, Worcestershire.

(c.) Charles Downes, Esq.

Thomas Doyley, Esq. D.C.L. Serjeant-at-Law.

William Richard Drake, Esq. Reading.

Rev. Pearce William Drew, Youghal.

Samuel Duckworth, Esq. M.A. Master in Chancery.

Adam Duff, Esq. Woodcott House, Oxfordshire.

George Duke, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, St. Leonard's, Sussex.

Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq. F.S.A. Shrewsbury.

Andrew Dun, Esq. W.S., M.A., F.A.S. Scot. Edinburgh.

Philip Bury Duncan, Esq. M.A. Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

David Dundas, Esq. M.A. Temple.

William Pitt Dundas, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh.

James Dunlop, Esq. W.S. Edinburgh.

John Dunn, Esq. Paisley.

Enoch Durant, Esq. F.S.A.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Rev. Alexander Dyce, B.A.

William Dyce, Esq. School of Design, Somerset-house.

Rev. Thomas Dyer, M.A. Abbots Roding, Ongar, Essex.

J. Compton Dyke, Esq. Rochester.

Mr. Thomas Eaton, Worcester.

Thomas Edgworth, Esq.

Edward Hugh Edwards, Esq.

Joseph Berry Edwards, Esq. Southwold.

The Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Egremont, F.S.A.

Benjamin Elam, Esq.

Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, M.A., F.S.A. Bitton near Bristol.

J. Bardoe Elliott, Esq.

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., LL.B., F.R.S., Sec. S. A., Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

(c.) G. Stevenson Ellis, Esq.

Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A., F.S.A.

Joseph Ellis, jun. Esq. Richmond.

John Fullerton Elphinstone, Esq.

Hastings Elwin, Esq.

William Empson, Esq. M.A.

Dr. Endlicher, Vienna.

The Erechtheium Club.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Erskine, Puisne Justice of the Common Pleas.

George Essell, Esq. Rochester.

Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq. M. P. for the University of Oxford, Estcourt, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Henry Herbert Evans, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Essex.

Herbert Norman Evans, Esq.

Thomas Evans, Esq. Cardiff.

John Leman Ewen, Esq. Valewood, Haslemere, Sussex.

Edmund Eyton, Esq.

(c.) Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. Lond. & Scot. Leamington.

James Falconar, Esq. F.S.A. *Local Secretary at Doncaster.*

James William Farrer, Esq. Master in Chancery.

Mr. Thomas Faulkner, Chelsea.

Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D. Margaret Professor of Divinity, Oxf.

Tarver R. Fearnside, Esq.

Dr. Feder, Privy Councillor, and Head Librarian to the Court of Hesse Darmstadt.

Rev. George O. Fenwicke, F.S.A. Aston near Birmingham.

Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, of Hailes and Kilkerran, Bart.

Barron Field, Esq. Torquay.

Copley Fielding, Esq. Brighton.

Rev. Henry Fielding, M.A. Salmonby Rectory near Horncastle.

William Figg, Esq. Lewes.

Charles Filica, Esq.

John Joseph Ashby Fillinham, Esq.

Charles John Fisher, Esq. Jesus College, Cambridge.

John Goate Fisher, Esq. Yarmouth.

Paul Hawkins Fisher, Esq. The Castle, Stroud.

Wm. Stevenson Fitch, Esq. *Local Secretary at Ipswich.*

Robert Fitch, Esq. Norwich.

Edward Herbert Fitzherbert, Esq. M.A., Barrister at Law.

Richard Wilson FitzPatrick, Esq. South Luffenham, Rutland.

The Right Hon. Earl FitzWilliam.

Henry Fletcher, Esq. Brazenose College, Oxford.

John W. Fletcher, Esq. Brazenose College, Oxford.

(c.) Thomas W. Fletcher, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. *Local Secretary at Dudley.*

(c.) Rev. William Fletcher, M.A. *Local Secretary at Southwell.*

(c.) John Harris Flooks, Esq. Wilton. [Died March 1844.]

Sir William J. H. Browne Folkes, Bart. F.R.S., F.S.A.

(c.) George Folliott, Esq. Vicar's Cross, Chester.

Thomas G. Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A.

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